Never Sheathe the Sword
Until Victory Is Won

Nippon Times

The Die Is Cast, Let's
Fight to the Last!

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PHIBUN, BA MAW STRESS EFFORT TO BACK NIPPON

Leaders of Thailand and Burma Broadcast New Year Addresses to East Asians

ASSURE FINAL VICTORY

Lofty Principles of Joint Declaration Adopted by Assembly In Tokyo Lauded

Field-Marshal Phibun Songkhram, Premier of Thailand, and Dr. Ba Maw, Head of State for Burma, broadcast to the peoples of Greater East Asia on Monday evening. Premier Phibun declared that the fate of Japan is also the fate of Thailand and that all the Thai people are ready to render every help until final victory. Dr. Ba Maw emphasized that the aims and ideals of Burma and Japan were identical and that the ties linking the two nations were inseparable.

Premier Phibun's speech follows in gist:

"Japan and Thailand are of the same color and are blood brothers. The five sacred principles which were approved at the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations will guide Japan and her allies in the fight for justice, and are sure to lead us to victory.

"Three hundred years ago, when she was adopting the system of seclusion, Japan granted the right of commerce especially to Thailand. This is because the peoples of the two countries were sincerely friendly.

"As soon as the War of Greater East Asia started, Thailand was prompt to conclude an alliance with Japan. The Thai soldiers have for two years been cooperating with the Japanese Forces, and have exerted themselves to perform their work in a spirit of devotion to the public in spite of difficulties and hardships.

"As for Thai non-combatants, they are directing all their energies to the establishing of economic stability so that their country may be of help to the common cause. They are in high spirits in spite of the fact that they are losing their lives due to the inhuman method of warfare adopted by the enemy, and are determined to help the Japanese Forces until final victory is won.

"The Thai people fully appreciate the fact that their Japanese brothers are engaged in a war on which their future is at stake, and Thailand is ready to help them to the last.

"Japan for her part has shown goodwill toward Thailand by agreeing to the incorporation of Malai and the Shan states into Thai territry. Because of this, all the people of Thailand fully understand the Japanese character. I, myself, regard Japan as a true ally of Thailand. I also make no distinction between Japan and Thailand and the fact is that the fate of Japan is the fate of Thailand."

Dr. Ba Maw said:

"First of all, allow me to wish the people of Japan from the bottom of my heart a New Year happier and more glorious even than the two previous ones they have so joyously celebrated. I am convinced that the year 1944 will certainly be such. With the coming of a new year, new thoughts arise and even as I address you I feel new ideas stirring within me. These ideas, however, are not exclusively mine and I am sure that they are also crossing your minds. We, who are staking our very national existence in this war, cannot but share common aims and ideals. We cannot entertain any thoughts other than the liberation of the nations of East Asia and a victory assuring everlasting freedom, security and prosperity. Thus, the thoughts of the Japanese and Burmese peoples must coincide, for we are all Asiatics and Asia is one.

"In the past year Japan has created history the like of which has never before been seen. Japan has achieved many remarkable feats and has astonished the whole world. She has manifested her great creative power. I cannot but feel hot blood coursing through me when I think of the supreme heroism of the officers and men at Attu, the aerial battles off Bougainville, construction of the Southern Regions, independence of Burma and the Philippines, conclusion of the new Sino-Japanese Treaty linking the two great nations with ties of blood and the resolution of the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations. These, however, are only a few of the many tremendous achievements of Japan in the

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Colombia to Detain 4,000 Axis Nationals In Internment Camp

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 1.—The Colombian Government is reported to have invested the police force on December 31 with the right to establish an internment camp where 3,920 German and 162 Japanese residents in the country are to be detained. Approximately 200 Axis nationals were arrested when Colombia declared war on Germany, according to reports from Bogota.

CHANG'S BROADCAST STRESSES NEW ERA

Manchou Prime Minister Points Out Epochal Progress Of East Asia

Prime Minister Chang Ching-hui of Manchoukuo, in an international broadcast at 7:20 p.m. on Sunday, declared that the time had now come to crush completely America and Britain and bring about the recovery of the true greatness of East Asia. Speaking in a series of New Year exchange broadcasts being made by the leaders of the nations of East Asia, the first of which was made by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo of Japan on Saturday night, the Prime Minister of Manchoukuo also pointed out that a structure for the general advance of the one billion people of East Asia had been completed in the past year with China's declaration of war on America and Britain, the independence of Burma and the Philippines, and the establishment of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind.

Prime Minister Chang's broadcast follows:

Thanks Fighting Men

"On this occasion I wish to express my felicitations to our Allies for the rise of their power and their peoples on their prosperity, and also for the glorious revival of Greater East Asia. At the same time I wish to express my sincere thanks to the Imperial Forces and the officers and men of our other Allies who are fighting for the liberation of the one billion people of East Asia, and to pray for their victory and success.

"Now is indeed the time to crush America and Britain, and construct the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. This is the period to free the East Asiatic peoples from the Anglo-American yoke under which they have been groaning for several hundred years, to gain again a way to life and to recover the true greatness of East Asia. We have just greeted a new year and this is the time to be really ambitious. The present era is the beginning of the revival of East Asia. And now is indeed the best time to carry out our aims.

"Looking back, it is found that the Imperial Japanese Forces, since the start of the War of Greater East Asia, have crushed through effective strategy and courageous fighting the political, economic and military bases of America and Britain in East Asia and that in the meantime the nations and peoples of East Asia rose as one, cooperated earnestly in the war and that they are driving forward in the construction of Greater East Asia.

"Particularly significant were the events which took place during last year. In that year China took up arms and declared war on America and Britain, Burma and the Philippines became independent, and we saw the establishment of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind. It is indeed a matter of mutual felicitations that in such a manner a new position for the revival of all East Asia was set up and that a structure for the general advance of the one billion people of East Asia was completed.

Asia—One Family

"From ages back East Asia has always been one family and the nations and peoples of East Asia are united in a single destiny. Without a rebirth of East Asia there will be no prosperity for the nations and peoples and without the independence and construction of the nations and peoples there will be no rebirth of East Asia. That is why we the nations and peoples of East Asia must work with all our power for the completion of our own independence and existence besides uniting and prosecute successfully the War of Greater East Asia and construct the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

"That is the great mission given us. That is also the only way to bring about our future prosperity. The Joint Declaration which the Representatives of the nations of East

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SHONAN RISING RAPIDLY TODAY AS VITAL CITY

Victory Structure Completed Under Able Guidance of Military Administration

TO INCREASE PRODUCTION

Shipments of Important Materials to Japan Expected to Be Upped This Year

Domei

SHONAN, January 2.—The third year of the War of Greater East Asia finds the foundations of construction work radiating from Shonan fully completed. During the one year and 10 months that have gone by since Shonan was placed under military administration, development of the key defense resources and their shipment to Japan, maintenance of peace and order and establishment of self-sufficiency in daily necessaries have all progressed most satisfactorily with the whole-hearted cooperation of the original inhabitants.

On the strength of the foundations thus laid, the Malai Military Administration is endeavoring to consolidate its system for unfailing victory along the following lines:

(1) Shipment of strategic materials to Japan.

(2) Increased production of foodstuffs and development of the textile industry.

(3) Conversion of non-essential or semi-essential labor power and mobilization of woman labor.

(4) Thorough-going measures to prevent inflation, promotin of industry and trade and absorption of currency.

(5) Strengthening of the foreign trade structure.

(6) Maintenance of peace and order, adjustment of special service prosecution system and expansion of the police force.

In this third year of war, the shipment of vital materials to Japan is expected to be increased. The increased production of foodstuffs, which is the basic task for establishing economic self-sufficiency, is to be implemented by the expansion of paddy fields, improvement of soil so as to increase yield per acre, encouragement of the two-crop system, development of uncultivated land, utilization of idle land, increased production of tapioca, sweet-potatoes, corn, taro and other substitutes for rice as catch crop between rubber and coconut plantations.

These undertakings are to be effected by transferring the urban population to rural areas and by dispatching labor service squads to the areas where extra hands are required.

The establishment of the textile industry is aimed at stabilizing the living of the people. Thus, not only is the industrialization of spinning and weaving to be pushed on a large scale but home-spinning and home-weaving are to be encouraged so that the self-sufficiency in textiles which the country has more or less enjoyed is to be enhanced.

As the industries connected with war production have been established on the whole, the authorities will concentrate their energies on the boosting of production, especially in the heavy industry covering pig iron, slabs and special steels, and the chemical industry covering carbide, cement, zinc, vacuum tubes, paper, tire tubes and the like.

In order to supply the labor power necessary for the enforcement of such an extensive program, the authorities have already provided such labor controls as a registration system, a labor pocket-ledger system and a wage control system. Thus, the mobilization of labor power on a priority basis is expected to be easily effected. In this the cooperation of the people of Malai will prove important. Production is to be undertaken on a highly planned basis and efficiency pushed to the maximum extent.

The inflation likely to result from such an all-out acceleration of production is to be checked by appropriate monetary measures, including steps to absorb the currency in circulation.

Shonan under the Malai Military Administration, therefore, has launched upon the third year of war solidly and firmly set upon a system for unfailing victory in every way.

His Imperial Majesty Conducts Genshi-Sai Ceremonies at Palace

The Genshi-sai, one of the national holidays of the Empire, celebrating the auspicious origin of the Imperial Throne and worshipping the Imperial Ancestors and myriad gods, was solemnized on the third day of the New Year before the three Sanctuaries in the Imperial Palace compound Monday. It is with awe and reverence to describe that the ceremony was conducted in person by His Majesty the Emperor. The ceremony was attended by members of the Imperial Family, Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo and other high civil officials and military officers. Prince Kinteru Sanjo, Chief Court Ritualist, assisted His Imperial Majesty, in the conduct of the sacred ceremonies. His Imperial Majesty, attired in the traditional ceremonial robe of yellow hue, proceeded to the Imperial seat in the inner adytum of the Kashikodokoro, the holiest of the holy shrines, and there His Imperial Majesty respectfully worshipped the Divine Soul of the Shrine and read an Imperial proclamation in a splendid voice. The similar ceremony was held at the Koreiden and the Shinden. All attendants reverently worshipped at these sanctuaries, when the sacred ceremony ended.

ASIA WILL NOT HAVE A MONROE DOCTRINE

Collaboration of Non-Asiatic Nations Will Not Be Denied, Chou Broadcasts

The construction of Greater East Asia is in no way a Monroe Doctrine of Greater East Asia and naturally it does not deny any friendly collaboration of nations other than those in Greater East Asia, declared Vice-President Chou Fo-hai of the Executive Yuan of the National Government of China, in his New Year radio message broadcast on Sunday evening in response to Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo's radio address made on New Year's Day.

The gist of Vice-President Chou Fo-hai's radio speech follows:

"All nations of Greater East Asia have long histories and splendid civilizations of their own. There was a time when they enjoyed their own sovereignty and independence as well as free and equal life. Since the United States and Britain extended their policy of invasion to East Asia the glory of these nations has withered.

"Their aggressive influence has destroyed our history and civilization for the promotion of their own prosperity and development in this part of the world. Some of the East Asiatic nations were absorbed by either of the Anglo-American nations, while others completely lost their sovereignty and autonomy, being reduced into colonies of the aggressors.

"A few East Asiatic nations under hard pressure of the United States and Britain lost their freedom and equality, and were made quasi-colonies of these aggressors. Not content with this, these aggressor nations have been engineering plots to create schism among the East Asiatic countries, bringing pressure to bear upon them and attempting to estrange one country from another by causing mutual enmity and friction. This is a sore affair for all the East Asiatic nations. More than 100 years have elapsed under such a miserable conditions.

All Asiatics United

"We cannot bear the Anglo-American pressure and violence any longer. This is the time when we unite ourselves firmly to frustrate their aggression and oppression, hand in hand, and shoulder to shoulder, to take back our glorious history and civilization and to restore our sovereignty, freedom and equality.

"Since our Ally, Japan, rose with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia on December 8, 1941, the deep-seated aggression of the United States and Britain in East Asia has been radically upset. At the same time, Japan has liberated all the aggressed nations and oppressed countries from the Anglo-American fetters with the result that East Asia has really become East Asia of the East Asiatics. I take this opportunity to offer my highest respect to the loyal and brave Japanese officers and men.

"The Greater East Asia Declaration was proclaimed at the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations last year. The Declaration set forth the supreme guiding principle of the construction of Greater East Asia. The Declaration suggests to us three items. The first of the five basic principles says, 'The countries of Greater East Asia through mutual cooperation will ensure the stability of their region and construct an order of common prosperity and well-being based upon justice'. This

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BRILLIANT RESULTS IN CHINA REVIEWED

Nanking Government Forces Aid Japanese Troops in Successful Campaigns

Domei

SHANGHAI, January 1.—The brilliant war results achieved by the Imperial Expeditionary Forces in China in the past twelve months were announced by the Army Press Corps in Shanghai on December 30 as follows:

"While the Imperial Forces in the Pacific are exercising great efforts to frustrate the Anglo-American designs, the Imperial Expeditionary Forces to China are dealing deadly blows to the Chungking forces, thereby precipitating the complete destruction of the enemy.

"In the lower reaches of the Yangtze River, various units of the Imperial Army, exhibiting their efficiency in field operations, are inflicting staggering losses to the enemy forces. Among others, the offensive operations conducted in February against the enemy forces in the Su-hwai district, involving the Chungking 89th Army and the newly organized 4th Army, the major attacks launched against the enemy forces around Kwangteh at the beginning of October last, and other major assaults against Chungking, Communist and miscellaneous enemy forces at different times during the past twelve months have been very successful. In this connection, it must be mentioned that the fighting forces of the National Government at Nanking, in collaboration with the Imperial Troops, achieved admirable war results on various battlefields, manifesting their future worth as a modern fighting force.

"Meanwhile, the pacification operations started by the National Government in July 1941, in the districts around Soochow began to bear fruit since the beginning of 1943. The movement is now extended to districts southeast of the Great Lake, the southern shores of Hungchow Bay, Chintao, and to the delta of the Yangtze River, thereby considerably strengthening the political influence of the National Government throughout the different regions.

Peace Movement Aided

"In particular, the mopping-up operations started at the beginning of October against the enemy forces around Kwangteh, greatly assisted in promoting peace and order throughout the lower reaches of the Yangtze River, because the defeated forces had been responsible for the malignant propaganda and intrigues spread through Kwangteh and other regions on the lower reaches of the river. Thanks to the activities of the Imperial Forces in these regions during 1943, Chungking has been deprived of all routes of supply, except the air route from India, which is practically negligible. Thus, Chungking's power of resistance has been considerably reduced, which accounts for the fact that they are devoting what little strength they have left to avoid a clash with the Imperial Forces.

"The number of clashes between the Imperial Forces and those of the Chungking armies during the twelve months under review was larger by 600 than in 1942. The total strength of the enemy involved in these combats, however, was smaller by more than 100,000. This shows that the fighting strength of Chungking is rapidly decreasing.

"In the same way, the equipment of the enemy forces is becoming poorer. Due to the capture of a large number of trench mortars in the mopping-up operations conducted

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FOE'S LOSSES TOTAL 156,000 IN SIXTH ZONE

387 Cannon, 1,658 Machine Guns Seized During Last Year In Central China

CHUNGKING IS DOOMED

Blitz Operations Against Chiang Forces Began With Hupeh Annihilation Drive

Looking back over the battle results scored by the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in Central China during the past year it is found that the enemy was forced to leave behind 104,689 bodies and that 51,268 enemy troops either gave themselves up or were taken prisoner. It is also found that among the principal items seized were 387 cannon and 1,658 machine-guns.

The crack units of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in Central China welcomed New Year's Day last year in the wild Tapieh Mountains and in March launched the Hupeh Annihilation Operations in which they crushed the forces of Wang Ching-tsai and the raiding force of the enemy's sixth war zone, whereby they secured the delta region.

Erase 33 Divisions

One month later they advanced into the sixth war zone, south of the Yangtze and wiped out 33 divisions of the enemy 26th army corps, 10th army corps, Yangtze Defense Corps, 79th army, 75th army, and 44th army, smashing the gateway to the sixth war zone and dealing the enemy a fatal blow. From early November, they drove into the Changteh area, the core of Chungking defense, and uprooted and obliterated the sixth war zone.

Through these continuous drives the sixth war zone, the biggest defense sector lying before Chungking was completely broken down and the only remaining campaign now is that for the reduction of Chungking itself. Meanwhile, the huge occupied area surrounded by a million enemy forces of the fifth, sixth and ninth enemy war zones, is being held solidly by the defense forces of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in Central China, who are withstanding and overcoming all hardships.

In the four great operations carried out by the Japanese Central China Forces during the last year the following composite battle results were scored:

Enemy bodies which were left on the field and buried	**83 547**
Prisoners and those giving themselves up	**44,948**
Principal items captured:	
Cannon	**375**
Heavy and light machine-guns	**1.487**
Rifles	**21.273**
Ammunition of various kinds	**4.860.000 rounds**

In patrolling operations during the same period the following composite battle results were scored:

Number of enemy troops fought against	**478,000**
Number of engagements fought	**3.560**
Number of enemy bodies buried	**21.142**
Prisoners and those giving themselves up	**6.320**
Principal items captured:	
Cannon	**12**
Heavy and light machine guns	**171**
Rifles	**3.321**
Ammunition of various kinds	**285.000 rounds**

Adding the above two results together it is found that the following magnificent composite battle results, which completely shook the backbone of Chungking, were scored:

Enemy bodies buried by the Japanese Forces	**104.689**
Prisoners and those giving themselves up	**51,263**
Principal items captured:	
Cannon	**387**
Heavy and light machine-guns	**1.658**
Rifles	**24.594**
Ammunition	**5.145.000 rounds**

Reich Seizes Mljet Isle

Domei

BERLIN, January 2.—The Fuehrer's Headquarters announced today that the German army with the cooperation of the naval force occupied Mljet Island in the Adriatic Sea by completely mopping up the enemy forces there.

King Peter Quits Cairo

Domei

LISBON, January 1.—King Peter II of the refugee Jugoslav regime is reported to have left Cairo, but as to his destination nothing is revealed, according to reports from Cairo.

47 ENEMY PLANES SHOT DOWN AND OVER 2 TRANSPORTS SUNK BY NAVAL AIR UNITS IN SOUTH

Big Results at Cape Merkus, Kavieng, Rabaul

FOE'S RAIDS FOILED

Heavy Toll Taken of Shipping In Two-Week Period Near Cape Merkus Revealed

An Imperial Navy Air Unit in an attack on an enemy convoy off Cape Merkus on New Britain Island on December 31 sank a medium-sized transport and one or more small transports and shot down four planes; and on January 1 and 2 over Kavieng, on New Ireland, and Rabaul, New Britain, destroyed scores of other enemy aircraft, according to a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 4 p.m. Monday.

"I. An Imperial Navy Air Unit on the morning of December 31 conducted a furious attack on an enemy convoy off Cape Merkus and obtained the following results:

"Sunk:
One medium-sized transport
One or more small transports
"Shot down:
Four planes

"Loss on our side: nine planes not yet returned.

"II. An Imperial Navy Air Unit gave battle to 106 enemy planes that came attacking Kavieng on the morning of January 1 and shot down 24 (14 not confirmed) of them. We suffered a loss of seven planes which not yet returned.

"III. An Imperial Navy Air Unit gave battle to about 70 enemy planes that came attacking Rabaul on the morning of January 1 and shot down nine (one not confirmed) of them. We sustained no damage.

"IV. An Imperial Navy Air Unit gave battle to about 40 enemy planes that came attacking Rabaul on the morning of January 2 and shot down 10 (three not confirmed) of them. The losses on our side are three planes not yet returned."

Composite Results Given

Composite results scored by Imperial Japanese Navy Air Units in the sea area near Cape Merkus during the period from December 15 to December 31 follow:

1. Damage dealt the enemy:

Sunk—	
Cruisers	2
Large transports	3
Medium transport	1
Sm'l transports	More than 5
Special transports	4
Special transports or medium transports	4 or 5
Special transports or small transports	3
Special transports or tugboats	More than 2
Tugboats	2
Large landing barges	5
Torpedo boats	2
Total	33 or more than 34
Many landing barges in addition.	
Damaged—	
Large cruiser	1
Destroyers	2
Transport	1
Small transports	3
Special transports	2
Small special transports	2
Large landing barges	3
Submarine chaser	1
Tugboat	1
Total	16
Many landing barges in addition.	
Planes shot down	38

2. Our loss:
29 planes either self-blasted or not yet returned.

Reich Heavy Bombers Blast Port Facilities At Augusta on Sicily

Domei

BERLIN, January 2.—The entire port and harbor area and various pier establishments at the port of Augusta, supply base of the anti-Axis forces on Sicily Island, were subjected to low-flying attacks by German heavy bomber units on December 31, it was learned by a communique issued by German military authorities. The communique follows: "German heavy bomber units attacked on December 31 the port of Augusta, supply base of the anti-Axis forces on Sicily Island. By low-flying bombing, they made hits on the entire port and harbor area and on various establishments at the pier. The other results achieved by them included one 3,000-ton transport damaged and set ablaze and one main oil depot blasted and set afire."

REICH UNITS BLAST 59 ENEMY VESSELS

347,200 Tons Either Sunk or Damaged in December, Fuehrer's Headquarters Bares

Domei

BERLIN, January 1.—The results achieved by the German air and naval units in their warfare against enemy shipping during December were announced by the Fuehrer's Headquarters today.

The announcement reads:

"Merchant vessels sunk numbered 35, aggregating 225,200 tons.

"Merchant vessels damaged numbered 24, aggregating 122,000 tons. The greater part of them are believed to have sunk."

Naval Scores Given

Domei

BERLIN, January 1.—The damage inflicted by the German air and naval units on the anti-Axis navy during December, as given in a communique issued by the Fuehrer's Headquarters on January 1, follows:

Sunk:	
Destroyers	18
Speed Boat	1
Gun-boats	2
Damaged:	
Cruisers	2
Medium-sized Warship	1
Destroyer	1
Speed Boats	5

(A part of these vessels are believed to have sunk.)

The same communique also gave the damage inflicted by the German air and naval units on the Soviet forces during the same period as follows:

Sunk:	
Submarines	6
Speed Boats	4
Gun-boats	2
Ice-breaker	1
Landing Vessels	15
Many other miscellaneous vessels were sunk.	
Damaged:	
Submarines	Many
Speed Boats	2
Gun-boat	1

Thirty Foe Bombers Downed

Domei

BERLIN, January 2.—The German military authorities issued the following statement on the British air raid on Germany:

"The British air force bombed Berlin again at dawn on January 2. Casualties resulted, while property was damaged in several places in the city. The Rhine-Westphalia district was also bombed.

"Thirty four-motored heavy bombers thus far are known to have been shot down by the German defense units."

Hull Bares U.S. Stand

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 2.—U.S. Secretary of State Cordell Hull declared today that the United States would not take such a step as to recognize the new Bolivian Government independently of other countries of the American continent, according to Washington reports.

U.S. COAL LACK ACUTE

Severe Cold Wave Hits Eastern States of America

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 31.—With an unprecedented cold wave hitting the Eastern States, the coal shortage in these districts has become particularly serious. Harold Ickes, Fuel Administrator, issued yesterday an urgent order prohibiting a portion of coal shipments for general consumption west of Ohio and Pennsylvania, in order to obtain a supply of coal for heating purposes in the East. This order becomes effective today and will continue until April 1, next year.

SHONAN IS PARADISE FOR ENTERTAINMENT

Malais, Chinese and Indians All Grateful for Various Amusements Allowed

Shonan has made rapid strides toward the attainment of a healthy cultural status—an achievement which pays high tribute to the Propaganda Department and Shonan Municipality, which have so graciously sponsored entertainment of the highest order for the delectation of the public, according to the Syonan Shimbun.

Carefully selected to suit the taste of everybody, entertainment here now takes the form of classic musical performances, Japanese Cultural films and educational plays and dramas adapted to Malaian, Chinese and Indian lore.

In the musical sphere, the people of Shonan have been accorded the "cream of entertainment." This orgy of music was ushered in with a recital of Beethoven's symphonies rendered by the Shonan Symphonic Orchestra comprised entirely of local talent under the auspices of the Shonan Municipality.

This performance so held the audiences in thrall, that it was shortly followed by a concert featuring the inspirations of the musical wizards, Mozart and Haydn, which was equally appreciated. Beautifully and faithfully interpreted, these concerts have had a great influence on the musical trend in Shonan—an influence that is proving to be for the better.

Shonan Orchestra Active

It is not out of place to say that the Shonan Orchestra has in no small measure helped to improve the standard of music here, at the same time bringing good music within the reach of everyone with the holding of regular weekly concerts and free performances from time to time for the benefit of a music-loving public.

Another agreeable amenity is added to the musical life of Shonan by the resuscitation of the Police Band which performs periodically in the open at popular centers.

In order to supercede Anglo-American films, special efforts were made to popularize Japanese music. Toward this accomplishment a "Music for Everybody" drive was recently launched under the patronage of the Propaganda Department and met with instantaneous and unprecedented success. Packed houses with "House Full" placards prominently displayed at every performance, testified, beyond all fear of contradiction, to the popularity of this movement in the correct direction. These concerts which are the forerunners of many more, will undoubtedly provide relaxation and an indelible understandng of Japanese culture for the multitude.

It is a notable feature that both musicians and audiences alike have shown an aptitude for absorbing Japanese melodies and this augurs well for the future of classical music in Malai.

The crowning bouquet of praise should unstintedly be handed over to Major Tetsu Onuma and his Imperial Military Band for their masterful and impressive performances. Today, on all hands, the refining influence of music is recognized, and its place in the life of the peoples of Greater East Asia is steadily and increasingly being felt.

Enemy Films Banned

Consequent on the ban of enemy films on September 1, the Film Distributors Company is providing Japanese celluloid productions with their elite in actors and actresses in the casts, and set to appropriate rhythm. These are being augmented by Axis reels as well as Malai, Chinese and Indian productions of no mean order.

The first local exhibition was the film entitled "Sea Battles Off Hawaii and Malai" in which actual scenes of the affray were depicted, portraying the destruction of battleships in Pearl Harbor and military installations in Hickam and Wheeler airfields by the "Wild Eagles" of Japan, who are also shown sending down to the bottom the "Prince of Wales" and "Repulse."

Pastoral Symphony followed shortly in its wake with a brilliant cast and superb acting—a real tribute to the best traditions of the drama. Beethoven's Sixth Symphony was appropriately employed in depening the significance of this production.

The next flash on the silver screen was "The Union Jack Is Down" which is a vivid version of the battle for Hongkong and the island's ultimate surrender on Christmas day 2601.

War Picture Popular

Hard on the footsteps of that film came the epic picture, "On To Singapore," embellished with orchestral augmentation by The Shonan Hoso Chamber Orchestra. This production had its premiere at the Kyo-ei and Showa Gekijo (Cinema Halls) simultaneously where it met with the reception it deserved. Record-breaking crowds attended every performance and in order to afford one and an opportunity of seeing this film, the season had of necessity to be extended.

The musical performance which preceded this picture was eclat. The "piece de resistance" in this repertoire was (Advance! Rising Sun Cyclist Corps), the theme song of "On To Singapore," which provided a fitting homage to the Cyclist Corps who braved dangers untold and endured innumerable hardships to finally emerge victorious and hoist the Rising Sun over what was once Singapore.

The re-opening of the "New World" and "Great World" Parks provides the people of Shonan with yet another means of relaxation, Brightly illumined and thronged nightly with pleasure seekers, these parks present a gay picture that speaks volumes for the successful establishment of Greater East Asia. Within its spacious grounds a wealth of entertainment is found which caters well to the large cosmopolitan population of Shonan.

An outstanding feature of these amusement parks is the Malai operas and dramas which have improved greatly in recent years in presentation and technique. Interspersed in these shows are often heard "Kronchongs" or Malai love songs sung in haunting rhythm to the accompaniment of ukulele, banjo and other stringed instruments wielded by local inhabitants with an ear finely attuned to music.

Chinese Stage Dramas

These "Kronchongs" are often set to competitions where rival parties vie with one another in winning the trophies offered. Entertainment is further supplemented by the "Ronggeng" (Malai Dance) which proves a most enjoyable pastime for Malai folk, while the demand for amusement for the Chinese section is faithfully met by various Chinese troupes.

The most popular of these is the "Silver Moon" company who staged a Japanese play, "Father Returns," adapted to Chinese style which was received by audiences with vociferous applause. Other forms of diversion afforded by the "Worlds" which hit popular taste are the boxing matches, sideshows and gaming stalls.

As a certain omen that normalcy re-exists in Shonan, the "Dai Tca," "Great World" and "Airview" Cabarets are attracting huge terpsichorean crowds who tread the "light fantastic" to the strains of lilting music till closing time.

Fine art in Shonan is rapidly gaining ground as evidenced by the crowds which thronged to the last exhibition of pictures and painting at the "New World" Amusement Park.

Broadcasting which is, owing to wartime conditions, necessarily localized continues to function uninterruptedly and is indispensable for its interesting news commentaries, which are delivered in Japanese, Malai, Chinese, Indian and English. A very welcome innovation is the daily lessons in Japanese and musical hour.

It is not too much to say that the authorities have truly earned the gratitude of the entire people of this island for their painstaking attempts to provide local inhabitants with entertainment on a level with the best.

Week of Agonizing Hunger Faced By Plane Crew on Southern Isle

Courageous Men Live for Six Days on Hard Nuts And Sea Water While Warding Off Monstrous Scorpions and Deadly Insects

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, January 2.—For six days Commander XX and eleven airmen who made a forced landing on an island in the South Seas endured hunger and extreme hardships till they were finally rescued by a Japanese transport. Their courage and calmness enabled them to overcome all difficulties cheerfully. Strong in battle and cool in face of danger, these airmen fully manifested the true spirit of the Imperial Japanese Air Force.

The plane boarded by this Commander and a crew of eleven headed for a certain base. After X hours' flight, the right engine abruptly stopped. The plane was piloted by Lieutenant X who never had any trouble with his machines for the last fifteen years. Calmly he tried to repair the damage, but unfortunately the left engine also stopped functioning. The plane was then flying at an altitude of X thousand meters. Below, nothing but a wide expanse of water was visible The Lieutenant searched for an island. Finally two isolated isles came into sight. The plane flew low and then glided on the surface of the sea.

The crew then lowered the lifeboat. As soon as everything was ready, the crew jumped into the water one by one and climbing into the life-boat they began to row toward one of the islands in sight. It was some six kilometers to the island but the airmen had to row against the current. After three hour's hard labor they finally reached the shore, utterly worn out. The island was only 400 meters in diameter and was skirted by high precipitous cliffs.

Lieutenant X laboriously climbing over a cliff found a narrow bits of sandy beach. Here he found an empty cider bottle and a coconut shell, but aside from these only the jungle met his gaze.

The first night on the desolute island came. They were hungry, cold and tired. First they made a fire to dry their clothes and to keep themselves warm during the night. No food or water was available. They were so thirsty they crawled to the shore and drank sea water. Weird lights from the noctilucas were visible in the jungles. Innumerable scorpions, lured by the fire, came out of the jungles and crawled over the sleeping men. Venomous insects molested them throughout the night. Monstrous birds kept some of them awake by their ghostly squawks.

The second day dawned. The crew divided themselves into two groups, one to go out to search for food and the other to endeavour to contact their base. The first group found nothing but hard nuts which were hardly enough to mitigate hunger. Some chased crabs but they were too exhausted to catch many of them. In the afternoon one of the first group found fresh water and drank it, but later found it full of larvae. In the evening some of them went into the jungle to catch wild birds or animals, but all in vain. They saw giant scorpions and monstrous birds. No fish was available. One plane passed at a high altitude and one fishing boat oppeared on the horizen.

Sharks Surround Islands

Another day dawned. In the afternoon the crew decided to move to another island, some 300 meters away. The surrounding waters were full of sharks twelve feet long. After much effort, a raft was built, but it could carry only three men at a time and it took them hours to move to the other island. They had to carry burning sticks over to their new home because they had no matches.

On the fourth day, they were hit by a squall. They did their best to protect the fire which they had brought from the other island. Determined to contact the base, Lieutenant XX and Sergeant-Major XX boarded the life-boat and left the island saying fare-well to their comrades. That day, two or three fishing boats passed by, but they did not notice the plight of the crew on the island. They prayed for the safety of the two officers who had left in search of help.

Another day of suffering dawned. Hoping to forget their hunger, the seamen talked about nice dishes, such as "Unagidomburi" and "Tempura," but their hunger was aggravated by talking about such delicacies. The Commander and the crew completely ignored their own sufferings for the sake of others. Relating the story of Ishida Mitsunari, noted warrior in Japanese history who refused to eat persimmons just before he was to be executed for the reason that they might cause indigestion, the Commander encouraged his men to keep up their spirits to the last. One of the crew who was ordered by the Commander to reconnoiter the jungle performed his duty in spite of hunger and fatigue. However, at the end of his report he collapsed.

The Lieutenant and the Sergeant-Major who had left aboard the life-boat was hit by a squall, but dauntlessly the two hardy men headed eastward. On the sixth day they met a fishing boat with native inhabitants. They gave the Japanese airmen food and drink. Being told that they had to navigate southward in order to reach the XX harbor, they turned in the direction indicated. Some four hours passed when they were sighted by the crew of a Japanese transport. The transport, after rescuing the two, headed for the desolate island. When the sun was just going down beyond the horizon, one of the crew on the island shouted, "A ship, a ship!"

Just then the Commander and the others were planning to make a large raft which would take them all to the base. At first no one believed the words of the crew member, but when Lieutenant X climbed the cliff he saw a tiny speck moving toward the island. Gradually it became larger and the Lieutenant acertained that it was a transport. When it came within 500 meters of the island, a siren was sounded and a white column of smoke spouting out of the funnel became clearly visible in the fast deepening evening.

Thus, the courage and cooperation of the entire crew brought about a miracle. All the members of the crew, after six trying days, were rescued and safely taken back to XX base.

BRIGHT YEAR AHEAD FOR PEOPLE OF ASIA

Aquino in New Year's Message Stresses Rise of New Life In Orient

Domei

MANILA, December 31.—Benigno S. Aquino, Speaker of the National Assembly of the Philippines, in his New Year's message declared: "I do not have the least doubt that for all Orientals, 1944 shall be much brighter and more hopeful year inasmuch as it will bring us nearer to peace and happiness and to our ultimate goal: liberty and equality with the rest of the world.

"We, the people of the Philippines, Burma, Manchoukuo, Thailand, East Indies, Malai States and free China have seen the fruits yielded during the last two years of military conflict: political progress, material reconstruction and moral readjustment. Over and above, fleet and armies, economic lust, greed and insatiable ambition of Anglo-Saxon imperialism, a new undaunted and life-giving element which is moral, racial, social and spiritual has arisen in East Asia.

"Now we know that we are free and that all men as children of God have identical rights. The peoples of the Orient have been united indissolubly and are now all determinded to perish or win because they do not want to be enslaved by any nation.

"All forms of colonization and exploitation of some races by others are but mere shadows of the sordid past. The national sentiment has surged anew with more intensity than ever before and that spiritual force which has been sublimated by the unconquerable cannot be annihilated in the future by any Power on earth—not even by squadrons of super dreadnoughts, mechanized armies or by swift, deadly fleets of airplanes.

"The seeds of nationalism and racial dignity sown by Japan upon the fertile terrain of the Orient have begun to sprout and flourish and thus there is no human power that can prevent the one-billion East Asians from reaching the summit which has been the goal of their march for centuries toward their complete liberation from the exploitation and tyranny of the Anglo-Saxon Powers."

Brilliant Results In China Reviewed

(Continued from Page 1)

ed in the Su-hwai district at the beginning of 1943, the number captured during the past twelve months has shown a big increase. The number of heavy and light machineguns captured during the same period however, showed a considerable decrease in comparison with the preceding year, while the number of rifles and pistols captured showed no substantial decrease, which speaks eloquently of the difficulty the enemy is experiencing in obtaining war supplies.

Composite Results Given

"One thing we must note in this connection is that the brilliant war results achieved on the lower reaches of the Yangtze River have been purchased with the precious lives of 828 soldiers of the Imperial Army. In comparison with the number of Japanese soldiers killed in these districts in 1942, the losses of the Imperial Forces in 1943 were larger by 40 per cent, but smaller by about 50 per cent than the losses in 1941. The Imperial Forces in the regions stated above, in view of the heavy responsibility imposd on their shoulders with the arrival of the third year of the current war, are resolved to deal the finishing blow to the Chungking forces in the forthcoming year. The following figure shows the total war results achieved in 1943:

Number of engagements.	3,300
Enemy numerical strength	530,000
Enemy soldiers killed	28,799
War captives and Chungking soldiers joining the National Government forces	15,321
War trophies: Trench mortars—182; shells—13,226; anti-aircraft machine-guns—4; guns—11; heavy machine-guns—62; heavy ammunition—58,305 rounds; light machine-guns—314; light ammunition—60,526 rounds; automatic rifles—56; rifles—14,438; rifle bullets—164,497; pistols—905; hand-grenade discharging tubes—80; hand-grenade discharging rifles—93; great quantities of other arms and clothing.	
Imperial officers and men killed	828."

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Phibun, Ba Maw Stress Effort To Back Nippon

(Continued from Page 1)

past twelve month. To the Japanese they are so many manifestations of the Imperial Virtues. But what nation other than Japan could have achieved such amazing results? Last year was a great year for Japan and one that went down in history never to be effaced.

"What, then, will be the shape of things to come this year? I am sure that it will be one in which the issue of this war will really be decided. We Asiatics will know this year whether we are to rise or fall. Against the challenge of the enemy in East Asia, there is no distinctiin between Japanese or Burmese, Thais or Chinese, Filipinos or Indonesians. We must not shut our eyes to the realities of war. The fighting strength of our enemies accumulated through the exploitation of the world is not to be despised. At first sight they may seem to outnumber us in material and they are, in fact, relying primarily on sheer weight of numbers to carry the day. The truth is that they are merely striving to camouflage their lack of fighting spirit, morale, stamina and crude and puerile strategy. From the ethical point of view, our enemies are unscrupulous in their anxiety to hold their vast resources like foxes that are refusing to let go of the chicken they have stolen. At a time when the world is in the period of transition from an old to a new order, our enemies are conspiring to defend the old order so that they may retain their greedy clutches on the resources of the world.

"In other words, our enemies are trying to impose a world order to retain their special privileges in total disregard of the needs of others. Such is the true nature of the enemies we are fighting. Thus we know exactly what we must do this year. We must exert our total strength to smash the tyrants. The peoples of East Asia, every man and woman, must fight on and behind the firing lines with everything they have. If the 1,000,000,000 inhabitants of Greater East Asia fight as one man, victory and peace are assured. We must dedicate ourselves to the cause of victory. We find ourselves in this the third year of war, superior to our enemies in every field of endeavor and this is the year in which we must crush our enemies. The Burmese people have no doubt whatever that the Japanese nation will not yield a single inch until the United States and Britain are defeated however difficult and long the war may be. With her glorious history and unmatched fighting spirit, Japan cannot fail to bring her enemies to their knees.

"We the Burmese people pledge that we shall share the joys and sorrows of the Japanese people and together contribute to the new order in Greater East Asia. All the other nations of Greater East Asia are with us in this pledge. The fate of the Greater East Asiatic nations lies in the hands of the Japanese people who are charged with the colossal task of leading the peoples of Asia on to victory in the present titanic war."

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Chang's Broadcast Stresses New Era

(Continued from Page 1)

Asia made at the Assembly held in Tokyo in early November clearly manifests this idea. No doubt, America and Britain, which have been driven out of East Asia, will move out persistently and in great force in a counter-offensive, planning to stem the tide of defeat by depending on their material power, But such a move will indeed be the best chance for us to crush the enemy's fighting power and bring about the capitulation of America and Britain.

"It will also be an excellent opportunity for the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere to make a progress. As you know, Manchoukuo was founded more than ten years ago as the forerunner of the rebirth of Greater East Asia. Since that time, in spite of international disturbances and economic pressure, we have made and are making upon a solid foundation an epochal progress with the powerful aid of Japan and the understanding and efforts of all of our people.

"The 43,000,000 people of our nation have felt further their heavy responsibility since the start of the War of Greater East Asia and the nation has been exerting its total strength for the increase of fighting power. Besides driving forward for the successful prosecution of the sacred war in this manner they are carrying out their mission of holding solid the defense of the north of East Asia based on the principles of the Japan-Manchoukuo Alliance."

FOE'S PARIS RAID KILLS 190

German Defenses Bring Down 19 Bombers, Mostly 4-Engined

Domei

BERLIN, January 1.—During the course of the blind bombing of Paris on the afternoon of December 31 last year by an American bomber unit, 190 were killed and 250 were wounded. Fiercely repulsing the enemy attack the German anti-aircraft units downed 19 bombers, most of which were four-engined, according to Paris reports.

Foe Admits 32 Planes Lost

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 1.—The anti-Axis air force lost 32 planes of which 29 were bombers and three were fighters during the course of their air raid on Paris and northern France on December 31 of last year, according to London reports.

Asia Will Not Have A Monroe Doctrine

(Continued from Page 1)

principle means the safeguarding of East Asia.

"The East Asiatic nations hereafter should not allow the United States and Britain to regain their influence in East Asia. At the same time, efforts must be made to prevent the aggressive influence of these countries from extending again to East Asia. By mobilizing the whole manpower and material resources of East Asia, we must crush the Anglo-American daydream of counter-offensives and fight the War of Greater East Asia to a complete victory, thereby securing the everlasting stability of Greater East Asia.

Lofty Ideal

"The second of the Declaration provides, 'the countries of Greater East Asia will ensure the fraternity of nations in their region, by respecting one another's sovereignty and independence and practicing mutual assistance and amity.' The idea involved in this article is very great and lofty. The War of Greater East Asia is really significant only when all the East Asiatic nations secure their own sovereignty, freedom and equality. The last victory will be won only when their sovereignty, independence and equality are guaranteed.

"The construction of Greater East Asia is in no sense a Monroe Doctrine of Greater Asia. Naturally, it does not deny any friendly collaboration of nations other than in Greater East Asia. We abolish racial discrimination, we interchange culture and we open our resources, thereby promoting friendship with all nations. We have such common lofty ideals. We strive together and act in concert and after surmounting difficulties we must realize these ideals. The entire nation of China under the leadership of President Wang Ching-wei and with the utmost resolution and efforts is determined to go straight toward the common goal of victory."

541 SOVIET CRAFT DOWNED

Reich Bares Results of Air War on East Front for December

Domei

BERLIN, January 2.—Regarding the results scored by the German air force on the Eastern Front during December last year, Reich military authorities announced today that 451 Soviet planes were destroyed of which 399 were shot down in aerial combats, 139 by anti-aircraft batteries and the remainder were blasted on the airfields. It was further revealed that 57 German planes were lost during December.

Germans Evacuate Zhitomir

Domei

BERLIN, January 1.—German forces, after having engaged enemy troops in severe fighting, retreated from Zhitomir, located to the west of Kiev, it was announced by the German authorities today.

Seigo Yamanouchi Dies

Seigo Yamanouchi, former Vice-Governor of the Bank of Japan, died on the morning of December 30. He was 60 years old. He also used to be Vice-President of the Yokohama Specie Bank. The late Mr. Yamanouchi resigned from the former post in 1942.

Negro 'Chute Unit

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 1.—The first all-Negro parachute unit will shortly make its debut, it was announced on December 30 by the U.S. Army Department, according to Washington reports.

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ECONOMIC ADVANCE IN SOUTH NOTABLE

Sound Progress Made in Two Years—Interchange of Goods Steadily on Rise

Domei

SHONAN, December 31.—After two years of sound progress, the task of economic construction in the South has entered upon its third year.

If the work in the past has been a striving for self-sufficiency, future endeavors will be directed, in the main, to the furtherance of interchange of goods, with the object of realizing the reciprocal economic development envisioned in the Greater East Asia Joint Declaration.

Economic interchange, in the true sense of the term, was absent in the South before the outbreak of this war. The United States, Britain and the Netherlands gobbled up the resources of the South and, in return, forced expensive finished goods of American, British and Dutch makes on the native inhabitants. There was only traffic in goods for exclusive Anglo-American-Dutch benefit at the sacrifice of the welfare of the native inhabitants.

All this has changed since the Japanese military administration was enforced in the South. The indigenous industries, which were made to cater exclusively to Anglo-American-Dutch export industries, were reorganized in the interests of self-sufficiency. Daily necessities for the peoples of the South, as well as technique and equipment necessary for the promotion of local industries, were generously supplied from Japan.

Abundant Resources Developed

The result of this change-over has been that the abundant resources of the South have been developed to the extent of adequately filling the local demand and leaving a surplus for shipment to Japan. According to reports, such items as petroleum, copper, nickel, bauxite, diamond, platinum, rubber, lumber, copra, cocoanut oil, tannin, etc. are being shipped to Japan.

Here is a picture of true economic interchange, with Japan furnishing the South with necessities of life and the South ministering to Japan's needs in raw materials.

Then, again, interchange of goods among the various regions of the South is seen to be steadily on the rise.

A review of the progress of economic interchange in the areas under Japanese military administration may be opportune at this time.

In March this year, the Southern Traffic and Navigation Company established in Shonan with the mission of promoting civilian trade among the occupied areas. Simultaneously, the Military Administration Directorate everywhere enforced exchange control and thereby reopened exchange remittance facilities which had been suspended since the outbreak of the war.

These measures have accelerated economic interchange in the South at a quick tempo, and this is evidenced by the steadily increasing volume of exchange remittances. For instance, exchange remittances from Malai during August were 40 times those in March, the first month of the reopening of the facilities.

Goods' Influx Into Malai

Malai's remittances were to Java, the Philippines, North Borneo, Burma and Sumatra, which shows that there has been an influx of goods from these regions into Malai.

Rubber, tin, and copra, Malai's principal products, were all exported to America and England in the pre-war days. Today they are turned into finished goods on the spot as well as shipped to Japan along with iron ore and bauxite. Incidentally, the tapping of Malai's resources in iron-ore and bauxite has progressed apace after the Japanese occupation of the territory. Malai's iron-ore and bauxite, along with rubber, tin and copra, constitute the bulk of goods for interchange in the South.

Let us turn to Sumatra. On August 3 and 4, conference of the Chiefs of the Industry Departments of the ten provincial Governments was held to discuss the promotion of goods interchange. According to their reports, Sumatra was to ship to Japan during 1943 such items as copra, tin, rubber, palm oil, tannin, etc. The required quantities have already been shipped.

Daily necessities are being imported from Japan into Sumatra through the medium of the Sumatra Trade Association established on June 20.

The Philippines has been conducting interchange with Manchoukuo, Taiwan, Central and South China and Hongkong through the medium of the Philippine Special Trade Association. At the end of August, interchange was opened with North Borneo, which imports daily necessities and sundry goods from the Philippines and supplies lubricating oil, etc. in return.

Java, of all the regions in the former Dutch East Indies, had fairly extensive light industries before the war and had been supplying daily necessities to Sumatra and the Celebes. Remarkable has been the recovery of Java's industries which are expected to play a substantial role as the source of supply of light industry goods to other regions of the South.

Principal among Java's industrial products today are fiber, paper, rubber, glass, electric bulbs, refined sugar, matches, soap, tooth brushes, caustic soda, cocoanut oil, stationery, bicycles, provisions, wines, etc., for all of which there is a steady demand everywhere in the South today.

Burma has been getting machinery and daily necessities from Japan and shipping rice to Malai and cigars to Hongkong. The Japan-Burma Commodity Regulation Committee was established in Rangoon in the middle of September with the object of promoting economic interchange.

Hongkong, one of the large relay ports in the Greater East Asia region, reopened interchange with various regions in the latter half of last year. Trade arrangements were concluded with Canton in July last year, with the Philippines in November and later with Central China. In the middle of this year, Hongkong made trade agreements with Swatow, Amoy, and Hainan. Trade is also conducted with Shonan, Thailand, and French Indo-China.

Equipped with excellent harbor and wharfage facilities and industrial capacity, Hongkong takes in raw materials from the areas mentioned above and sends out industrial products.

Imports Into Hongkong

Principal among the items imported into Hongkong are cotton yarns and textiles from Central China; raw sugar, Manila rope and cigars from the Philippines; raw rubber from Malai; and rice from Thailand and French Indo-China.

In return, Hongkong supplies these regions with rubber goods, textiles, ropes, refined sugar, beer, etc.

Rapid progress has attended economic development in the areas under Japanese Naval administration. The auspicious news has come recently that the Celebes has industrial capacity far greater than was given credit for in the days of Dutch rule.

With the tapping of underground resources, the uninterrupted acquisition of agricultural, aquatic and forest products and steady progress in the building of wooden ships, brisk interchange is going on among the Naval administration areas and between those areas and other regions of Greater East Asia.

Proof of this is to be found in the fact that, in the Celebes, South Borneo and Ceram, thanks to the positive cooperation of the native inhabitants, rice, corn, copra, lumber and fish are now obtainable in a larger volume than before the war, and considerable quantities are due for shipment to Japan.

Furthermore, the mining of iron, copper and manganese, hitherto left largely undeveloped, will be taken in hand shortly. The production of petroleum, nickel and diamond is already from X to XX times the pre-war figure, and part of the production is already being sent to Japan.

S. Borneo's Activities

South Borneo is receiving from Japan such goods as fibrous products, daily necessities, sanitary goods and medicines and, in return, shipping petroleum, nickel, diamond, platinum, rubber, copra, lumber, etc.

In addition South Borneo is supplying coal, lumber, matting, fresh-water fish, tannin, etc. to Java, North Borneo and the Celebes and is receiving, in return, rice, salt, sugar, tobacco, tea, etc. from Java.

The areas under Naval administration, one and all, were practically destitute of industry and depended on Java and elsewhere for daily necessities and other light industry goods.

With the inauguration of Naval administration, however, a program for self-sufficiency in light industry goods was set up, and today self-sufficiency is already nearing in such items as copra, bricks, cement, lumber, synthetic hemp bags, matches, wines, sauce, curry powder, rubber goods, sail-cloth, leather, hides, etc. Furthermore, the manufacture of medicines, textiles, paper, tobacco, etc. is scheduled to be started in the near future.

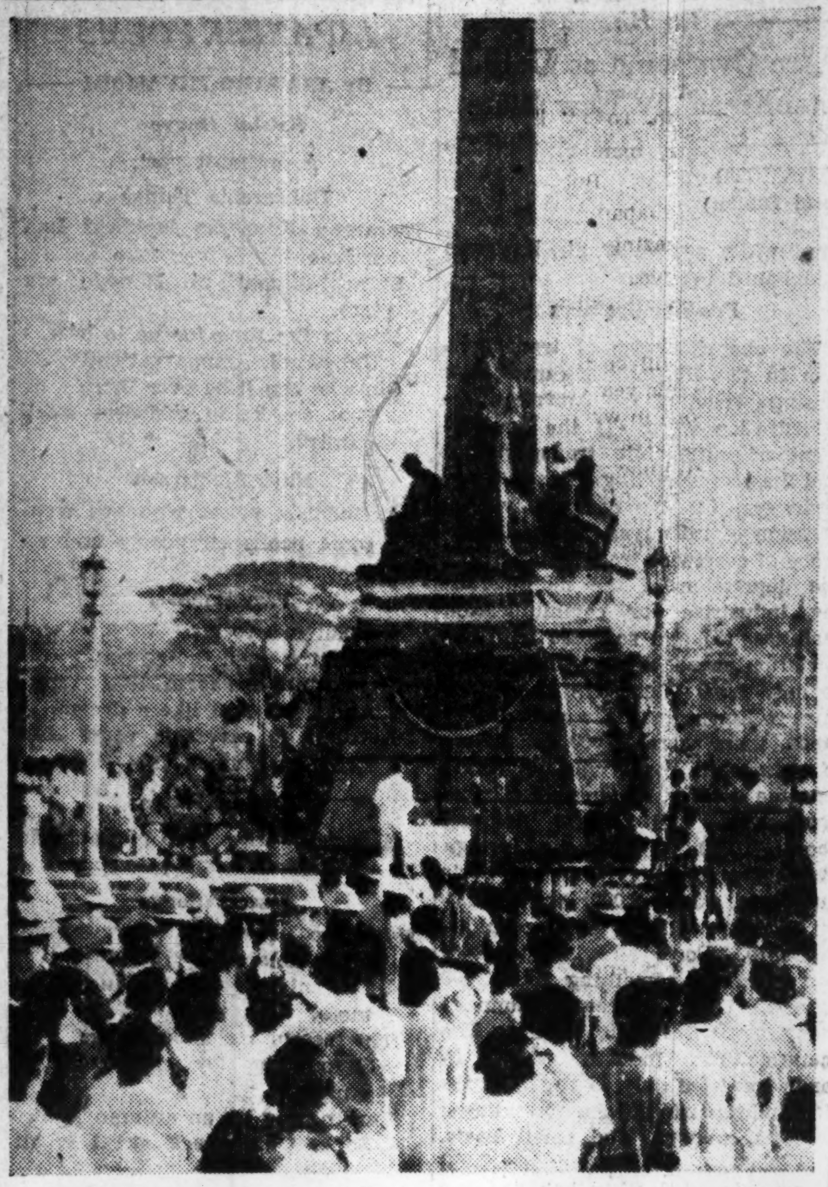
Thailand, F.I.C. Participating

Thailand and French Indo-China also participate in economic interchange in the South. Before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, both countries exported rice and other agricultural products as well as mineral and acquatic products and imported manufactured goods chiefly from the Anglo-American countries.

With the outbreak of the war, both countries made a fresh start economically. In place of America and Britain, the various countries of Greater East Asia are their trade connections today. They must increase trade with the other countries of Greater East Asia if they are to maintain their economy.

Since the start of the war, the two countries have been furnishing rice and raw materials to Japan. In future, however, they would be well-advised not to concentrate their economic activities on Japan but to develop economic relations with other countries of Greater East Asia. For agricultural countries as Thailand and French Indo-China, there is considerable room for them to open up relations of economic reciprocity with many of the Southern Regions. As a matter of fact, only by adopting such a course can they maintain their economic prosperity.

Rizal Day Observed



The Republic of the Philippines on December 30 solemnly observed the 47th anniversary of the martyrdom of the great Filipino patriot Dr. Jose Rizal. Among the numerous functions held on that day, Rizal Day, in Manila was an impressive ceremony observed in Luneta Park before the monument dedicated to the patriot. Photo shows the statue of the great Filipino martyr looking over the Filipinos of a glorious new day who are paying homage to the memory of the man who died for them.

Communication in Philippines

(Continued From Page 4)

control. In fact, all that the United States had failed to achieve in the islands through her sheer negligence and indifference to the advancement of welfare in the Philippines, have been now undertaken by the Filipinos in collaboration with the Japanese officials and military leaders. So far, already 300 post offices have been reopened, and about 60 cities established telegraphic services, maintaining close connections with other parts of East Asia. In October, 1934 postal money service between Japan and the Philippines was commenced.

Main Policies

The foregoing reconstruction of communications in the Philippines was dictated by the following three main policies: (1) military demand, (2) promotion of domestic peace and (3) promotion of industrial exploitation. These objectives will also determine the future activities such as the improvement of transportation efficiency, the adjustment of harbor instalments, etc. The progress of communications activities in the islands has already passed out of the stage of restoration of what had been destroyed by the enemy and its main work is to make further improvement on the initiative of the Filipinos themselves. On this largely depends the future of the newly established Philippine Republic.

Unified Administration

The unity of the communications policy of the Philippines will be possible only through the creation of a unified system of communications administration. The Filipino officials in charge will be able to conduct their functions most efficiently in close collaboration with our Japanese Ministry of Transportation and Communications, as we are ready to extend our helping hand to them. The unified operation of various organs of communications within the domestic boundaries of the Philippines will largely depend upon the detailed planning of the Filipino Government with the cooperation by various economic and cultural bodies in the country. But so long as the Philippines is a raw-material nation vis-a-vis Greater East Asia, she will not need any system of communications such as found in the nations with heavy-industries although her transportation of such raw materials as cotton, jute, etc. will be greatly expanded in the future.

Transportation of goods between local points of distribution and cities will be made by means of railways, trucks, and boats. The damaged motor roads which are the only heritage left by America in the transportation system of the archipelago can be utilized as they have been largely repaired by Japanese engineering. But railways should be utilized as far as possible and it is probable that they will be much further advanced than before the war.

The need of a unified system will also apply to aviation and postal communication as well as politics and culture. By means of the improved aviation system and postal service, the administration of national economy can be made more efficient than before.

Lastly, strict supervision will be necessary in the management of communications services and such objectionable methods as double investment and private monopoly should be avoided in order to maintain a high standard of efficiency. In this connection it is a matter of rejoicing that such a form of private monopoly for public utilities is to be prohibited by a provision of the newly adopted Filipino Constitution. The Constitution also limits the government permission for the ownership of public utilities to the persons of the Filipino nationality, with a single exception of the Japanese during the progress of the present war, thereby showing willingness to cooperate with Japan in the creation of the Common Prosperity Region.

Ups and downs may be seen in the progress of construction undertaken in each of the nations composing Greater East Asia. But taken on the whole, the conditions in each nation will be much better than before. Communications assure smooth activities by the State and its functions are easily discernible. We expect much from the coming development in the system of communications in the newly born Republic of the Philippines.

East Asia's Editorial Forum

(Continued from Page 4)

openly told the world that India is now one of the last remaining granaries of their tottering Empire, and that they have stationed in India thousands upon thousands of fighting men who must, of course, be fed daily. Food which should have gone to feed the Indian masses is finding its way to warehouses in other parts of the British Empire and to the kitchens and stores of the anti-Axis armies in India. The Indians themselves are not even left with the crumbs; hence the unprecedented starvation in India today, killing 9,000 people per week in Calcutta alone.

In the midst of so much want and suffering, and weary of promises of relief from the British authorities, how could the masses in India help being deeply moved by Subhas Bose's offer of an initial consignment of 100,000 tons of rice to be taken from Burmese ports? How could they help feeling very embittered by the British antipathy of not taking advantage of Subhas Bose's offer, by the obvious fact that the British prefer to starve them to death? How, too, can the Indian masses help having the greatest confidence in the Provisional Government of Azad Hind at the head of which is none other than Subhas Chandra Bose himself?

Even while outside India, the man who represents this Provisional Government has been keenly feeling the sufferings of his compatriots inside India. This feeling has prompted him to offer 100,000 tons of rice to feed hungry Indians in India, and it is typical of the poor mentality of the enemy that this offer is interpreted as Japan-sponsored propaganda. The truth is that the Japanese, being Asiatics, share the sympathy of Indians in East Asias for starving Indians within India, and this is the reason why Subhas Bose confidently told the British authorities in India over the radio that if they accepted his offer, he would seek a guarantee from Japan for the safe navigation of British ships to and from Burmese ports to take delivery of the rice. Bose knows—if the British do not—that he can at any time rely on Japan's humanitarianism, and the guarantee he seeks is available for the asking.

Out of a sense of humanitarianism too, we are prone to point out to the British their fear that acceptance of Subhas Bose's offer would be tantamount to an admission of their failure to be able to deal with the famine in India, will by itself, not help to improve the state of affairs in India. Something must be done; just being afraid of admitting a truth will not make the famine-stricken less hungry. But the point is that the British doggedly refuse to do anything; at any rate, release of food from Army warehouses for the starving masses seems out of the question. Meanwhile, while planning a campaign across the Burma frontier into India, the Provisional Government of Azad Hind is no doubt studying the famine problem in India, anxious as it is to bring relief to the Indian masses as speedily as circumstances will allow. Subhas Bose, by his offer of 100,000 tons of rice, has given his compatriots in India tangible proof of the honest intentions of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind he now heads.

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TOKYO. TUESDAY. JANUARY 4. 1944

British Designs in Western Asia

Western Asia, impinging on Britain's lifeline, the Suez Canal, is a gem which the British empire builders since Disraeli's time have been wanting to add to the British crown. Particularly after the ignominious loss of vital economic and strategic areas in East Asia, this vast broiling plain, with the smudgy oil fields near the center, has taken on an added attractiveness as a bright jewel to bring back the dazzle to the badly abraded British diadem.

It was immediately after the outbreak of the present European war, with the collapse of France at the hands of the German forces, that Britain saw her first real opportunity of gathering all Western Asia under her wings. Syria and Lebanon were orphaned. Though the Vichy Government had stepped in to assume control over these French territories, Britain was determined that the French influence in this region of the world should be quickly liquidated.

The result of this decision was to set in motion the forces which were to bring about the Lebanon disturbances in the middle of last November. Shrewd to see the disadvantages of taking over direct control of Lebanon, an action which would be bitterly denounced by the jealous anti-Axis nations, Britain at first overthrew the Vichy administration over Lebanon and set up a puppet DeGaullist administration, knowing full well that the latter was impotent to deal with the internal condition arising from the seeds of discord which Britain was planning to sow among the disaffected Lebanese. When, therefore, the Lebanon crisis broke out in accordance with Britain's preconceived plan, No. 10 Downing Street lodged a stiff protest with the DeGaullist regime, demanding respect for Lebanese independence while, at the same time, the British propaganda machines hurled denunciations against the DeGaullists for their utter lack of sympathy for Arabian nationalism. With characteristic artfulness, Britain tried to impress upon the Arabs that the British alone fully supported their national movement for liberation. Another warning followed on the heels of the first and the DeGaullists were finally compelled to give away to the British demand.

Such is the sordid manner in which the British are advancing their territorial designs in Western Asia. But it is doubtful, however, if the Arab population throughout West Asia could have been deceived by the present cunning artifice of the British, for the latter were here employing the very same trick which they had played throughout their centuries-long history of depredation and aggression. Only during the last World War, as the Arabs must painfully remember, the British had promised to support the Arab national movement in return for Arab assistance in the war against Germany. But when the war ended, the British left them in the lurch and the Arabs were left to their ignoble fate. What was worse, the British imposed the mandate system over Western Asia.

As a result, today the Arabs are farther away from their goal than they were in 1914. Although a half-hearted, insincere attempt at recognition of the independence of Iraq was made by Britain in 1932, the people of Iraq have never enjoyed real fruits of freedom. These historical incidents should serve as sufficient warning to the people of Western Asia that Britain as well as the other anti-Axis Powers have nothing but mock sympathy for Arab nationalism and that only a concerted, mass campaign for liberation can ever make the realization of the national aspiration of the Arabs come to pass.

America's Rubber Shortage

The statement made recently by Douglas Allen, head of the United States Rubber Development Committee, that the United States must import natural rubber no matter how high the price is an evil foreboding to America in her prosecution of the war which she has foisted on the world. Allen's declaration is an open admission of the acute shortage of rubber in America, a shortage which not only is already affecting her war production but which also threatens to disrupt it altogether.

How severe is the shortage of this vital material in America can be seen from Allen's statement: "We must get the necessary rubber and pay whatever amount is demanded, even from $50 to $100 a pound." Fifty to a hundred dollars a pound for something the United States used to pay only a dollar a pound! Allen's statement is also notable in that it is an admission of the United States' inability to obtain sufficient rubber from South America. Though Allen claimed that, compared to last year, the United States this year had imported three times more rubber from the Amazon, in the next breath he bluntly told the Americans that the importing of more natural rubber, irrespective of cost, was an urgent necessity.

Still another important aspect of Allen's statement is that it is a confession of the utter failure of America's synthetic rubber industry to meet the rubber demand for the country's war efforts. What Allen has said is a sweeping denial of all the glowing accounts the Washington propagandists have given of "accomplishments" in the synthetic rubber industry of the United States. An acute shortage of manpower and technical difficulties connected with the production of the commodity are some of the factors responsible for the woefully insufficient output of synthetic rubber. It is also a fact not to be lost sight of that, claims of the American authorities notwithstanding, synthetic rubber cannot equal natural rubber in quality and, accordingly, in effectiveness of utilization.

All indications are that the United States has, in the last two years of the war, virtually used up its reserve stocks of rubber. An ironical situation, to say the least, when the leaders of America have always been turgidly declaring that their material resources were "limitless." There is no doubt that when, before the war, the United States was applying political and economic pressure on Japan in an attempt to force Japan to submit to America's completely unreasonable demands, Roosevelt and his followers were quite aware that more than three-fifths of the rubber used in the United States came from British Malaya. They, however, made the calamitous mistake of far underestimating Japan's true power and did not take the precaution to store up large quantities of the vital rubber. They believed the ABCD encirclement ring, centered on Singapore, Manila, and Hongkong, too powerful for the Japanese Forces.

The swift, world-astounding Japanese occupation of British Malaya and Singapore, the "Gibraltar of the Far East," was a blow from which the United States and Britain will never recover. At one decisive stroke, both these nations were cut off from their supply of rubber, and of tin too, another essential war commodity.

The shortage of rubber has also been a severe blow to American civilians. It means no tires for them, which in turn means a sharp restriction on the use of automobiles, and eventually no use at all when rubber for tires becomes unavailable. This dearth of rubber is an even bigger source of anxiety to Americans than gasoline rationing to which they are also subjected.

All this means that the acute shortage of rubber may well prove fatal to the United States. The future must indeed be dark when such a man as Secretary of War Henry Stimson confesses that "as we look back over the past two years we must admit the likelihood of worse to come."

A Year Ago Today

January 4, 1943

A big combined formation of fighter and bombing planes of the Imperial Army Air Force attacked Kweilin and blasted the enemy airfield and establishments attached to it. Another Air Unit attacked Shaokuan, 170 kilometers north of Canton, and Lochang, 50 kilometers north of Shaokan, and destroyed or set ablaze enemy military establishments.

* * *

The first year of the War of Greater East Asia has cost the United States more than $46,000,000,000, it was announced by the Treasury Department. This huge war cost is approximately four times that disbursed for the fiscal year of 1917 as expenditure during the first World War.

* * *

The Argentine Ambassador to London, upon instructions from his home Government, called on British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden to lodge a strong protest regarding the unjust remarks recently made by the British Government regarding the neutral policy of Argentina.

Communication in Philippines

Adverse Pre-War Conditions Are Overcome as Unified Administrative Organ Is Established by New State

By SHIRO YAMAMOTO
(From the Kokusai Bunka)

It is a matter of universal rejoicing that the Philippines has secured her long-for independence. She has now a right to participate in the creation of a new world order and is expected to play an important role as a member of Greater East Asia in cooperation with other members. All measures to be adopted by the Philippines in the future will be decided from such a world standpoint, so including the question of her communications. Nay, it may be said that communications must be the central factor of her various national measures, because it is through an efficient traffic system that the safe and precise transportation of men and goods can take place.

It was last summer that the Greater East Asia Construction Commission deliberated upon the problems of communications in East Asia and decided to adopt the following plans:

(1.) An organic unity of various territories of East Asia.

(2.) Perfection of defense power of all territories.

(3.) Mutual exchange of goods among the territories concerned.

(4.) Promotion of industrial construction for the area.

(5.) Collaboration with Japan for the prosecution of the war, thereby contributing to the solidfying of her position against the enemies.

(6.) Exploitation and development of various resources in the area.

(7.) Development of communication facilities in all parts of the territory.

Now that the Philippines has secured her independence she is in a position to improve her communication system by adopting various measures. It goes without saying that each nation of the Greater East Asia region is expected to collaborate with Japan in creating a new world order. This means that all members of the region should possess their own political, economic and cultural powers for the benefit of all members. Now, an efficient system of communications enables the nations to exchange their different systems and facilities in all directions. For the perfect unity of the East Asian sphere, a fine net of communications and a vigorous broadcasting power will be found necessary.

A Weapon of War

No special explanation is necessary for the fact that communications constitutes a direct fighting weapon. Even though a territory is not a war zone, its communication facilities, aircraft, vessels and land facilities can be utilized as actual arms. The perfect common defense of East Asia against its foe is possible with an efficient communication system, which also is necessary for the maintenance of domestic peace within each nation.

There is no doubt that vessels play a role of basic importance in the economic development of Greater East Asia, and it is also necessary that their routes connecting all the members of the sphere together, their coastwise and land transportation power should be properly maintained in harmony with their maritime capacity. The economic planning of the vast area of East Asia will be only possible with the aid of an efficient system of communications, while the increase of production and the expansion of markets would require the corresponding expansion of communication facilities. In fact, communications itself forms a system of economic production, inasmuch as it enables the increase of wealth by creating utility of locality, by increasing the speed of the rotation of capital and by rational unity of production materials.

The cultural function of communications is very powerful because it has a close relationship with the daily life of the masses. Exchange of ideas and acts of propaganda become efficient with the aid of communications. Means of communications give rise to cities or may check the over-concentration of population, thereby determining the social and cultural order of society. It also exercises a great sway in transforming different types of culture. The flooding of American automobiles and the vibration of American broadcasting have ushered in the "Made in US." atmosphere in the daily life of the Philippine.

In the country side, one will often see a Filipino farmer carrying his crop on an old and crude wagon, while above his head a super-modern airplane flies, presenting a sharp contrast of old and new in transportation mechanisms. It was back in 1587 that the horse was introduced into the Philippines, while the first railway was constructed in the country in 1891. The automobile appeared after the islands became an American possession, while a regular air line was established in 1931.

Pre-War Features

The characteristics of transportation in the Philippines during the closing period of the American administration were: (1) the development of automobile transportation and the corresponding adjustment of highways, (2) the comparative depression of railways, (3) the importance of coastwise transportation (4) the depression of the manufacturing industries for communication facilities, (5) and scandals in transportation management. In contrast to only 1,000 kilometers of railway lines in Luzon and Cebu or Panay islands, there were 20,000 kilometers of automobile roads with up-to-date gasoline stations, the number of modern autos and trucks totaling about 50,000. While the foreign vessels touching the Filipino ports numbered some 2,000, the Philippines possessed only ten ocean going ship. Ports and islands were connected by something like 3,000 vessels, their aggregate tonnage being more than 100,000 tons. The manufacturing industry of the islands consisted only in the construction and repairing of the horse-drawn vehicles, wagons, and small boats. The islands imported annually 3,000 automobiles and other vehicles, the value of which aggregated 60 million pesos. All the communication services except domestic telegraph were privately managed, and their condition was so confused that the travelling expenses between Davao and Manila cost more than the price of a steamship ticket between Manila and Nagasaki.

The foregoing phenomena of Filipino transportation were due mainly to natural factors, some of which will persist even in the future. For instance, connection between the manifold islands must be made by means of coastwise transportation, while the comparative long coastline to total land area made short distance transportation more advantageous than long distance transportation, making the automobile more convenient than the railways. While large rivers did not offer much inland navigation because they are few in number, smaller ones naturally were employed extensively.

U.S. Social Effects

But the social influence made by America had a greater effect on the Philippines than these natural factors. The Philippines had great difficulty in the self supply of fuel for its automobiles but the policy of the United States in the islands was to import large quantities from America—something like 800,000 tons of mineral oil and 420,000 tons of cokes per year—in order to control the transportation enterprise as well as the oil market in the islands.

The depressed condition of the manufacturing of transportation equipment in the Philippines was due in part to the shortage of capital, raw materials and motive power, but mainly to the ease with which the Filipinos could get the supply of such vehicles from America. Only about 30 privately owned airplanes existed, while there were many planes for military use. Some 25,000 listeners in the islands, enjoyed American jazz by means of shortwave radio sets.

There is no doubt that the United States tried to use the Philippines as a military base for disturbing the peace of East Asia by making use of the communications facilities of the islands to its full extent.

As I have already stated, the main mission of the newly formed State is to contribute to the general welfare of East Asia as one of its component States by making use of its power and resources, and this can only be effected by cooperation with Japan. This is particularly so with the means of communications. In other words, they should be well planned out and unified. There is no doubt as to the advisability of establishing powerful airports in important places in the Philippines because geographically the islands form a relaying point between Japan and the southern region both in aerial navigation and the marine telegraphic service. This is also true in respect of the transportation of materials.

During the prosecution of the present war, the Philippines will be called upon to find the shortest possible route between the islands and Japan in order to send war materials northward as quickly as possible. From the standpoint of a general communications policy, it may be said that the Philippines must adjust her system in relation with those in other parts of East Asia as well as her own domestic economic mechanisms such as banking, insurance, warehousing and stock exchange, etc. The Filipino communications officials should remember in making out future communications plans, how Philippine ports were unable to deal with cargo stock which were heaped in their warehouses during the last days of American domination. The fact that both Japan and the Philippines have the same railway gauge, is of special significance.

When the American forces in the Philippines retreated before the onslaught of the Japanese troops, they destroyed about 450 bridges in Luzon Island alone. Their destruction of other communication facilities also thorough going and well-planned. However, a speedy restoration of these facilities was made by the Filipinos under the guidance of our military authorities. The entire railways in Luzon Island have been operating since last spring and all other trunk lines elsewhere have been reopened. All ships above 20 tons engaged in coastwise navigation have been registered with the Government and they are now under a rational management. Their transportation systems have been duly adjusted with sunken vessels salvaged, damaged vehicles repaired, fuel supply maintained, new fuel resources opened up, shipwrights and seamen trained, and the freights rates placed under a government

(Continued on Page 3)

Contemporary *JAPANESE POEMS*

By ASATARO MIYAMORI

Saishu Onoye

A foremost poet.

Unbearable Things

Taerarenu Koto mo tayubeki Ima
naruzo
Shinobi-shinobi ni Monoyu wa
tare.
Now is the time for us to bear
Unbearable things patiently;
Oh, who can it be over there
That speaks in whispers stealthily?

Haya Akegarasu

A Buddhist priest who has written some books on poetry and religion.

Two Bubbles

Behold! two foams
Floating upon the stream
United into one foam
And floated on like a dream.
Needless to say, this verse is a riddle on human life.

Kikuyo Iwano

A social worker who has published a collection of her poems.

Insects' Songs

Mushi no ne wo Katawara nishite
Mono ameba
Uramachi mo yoshi Aki no hi no
moto.
The insects' melodious songs
Resounding by my door of
night,
I'm knitting by an autumn light,
So that this back street is all
right.

Yoshiyuki Imai (1878-)

A lawyer and M.P.

At the Thirteen Imperial Mausoleums
Of Ming Dynasty, China.

Ishi no hito Modashi tatsu koto
Gohyaku nen
Yo no utsuru sama wo Ikani toya
mishi.
O, men of stone, ye have stood
here
In silence for five hundred
years;
With what feelings have ye looked
at
The world's changes during
those long years?

N.B. Numerous marble images of famous warriors and officials stand at the mausoleums.

Hideko Suzuki

A poetess, who regularly contributes her poems to the celebrated poetry magazine "The Water-Jar."

Immediately after Marriage

Waga tsuma to Yobi mairasuru
Toki shi naku
Yuki maseshi kimi yo Tsuzuga
naku are.
Alas! thou hast gone to the front
Before sufficient time I found
To call thee "my dear spouse";
Mayst thou be safe and sound!

Junji Toriyama

A wounded warrior in a Tokyo military hospital.

A Quiet Village in China

Ta'akai wo Shiranu goto shizukeki
Mura naredo
Toshi wakaki mono wa Koko nimo
orazu.
Lo! in this village reigns
Such profound quietness
As if it did not know the war;
Yet, not a young man is found
nevertheless.

Taimu Okamoto

A regular contributor to "The Tanka Kenkyu" or "Studies in Short Poems."

The Hydrangea Flower

Ajisai no Hana wa kanashi mo
Ame ni hare ni
Onoga hyojo wo Kakusan to senu.
The hydrangea flower
Is lovable and fine;
It does not hide its expression
Either in rain or shine.

N.B. "Kanashi," an ancient word signifying "lovable" here, not "sorrowful."

East Asia's Editorial Forum

Views of Leading Journals on Pertinent Subjects

Progress in the South

(From the Greater Asia)

That the present conditions of the people in the Southern Regions are more lively and prosperous than prewar days has been abundantly proved. Stupendous and far-reaching changes have been effected for the better and marvellous rapid progress has been made within an incredibly short space of less than two years. In short, prosperity and self-sufficiency are obviously the prevailing conditions in these regions.

To begin with, the economic position of the people of the regions has attained a stage which is decidedly a tremendous improvement in contrast to their previous impoverishment under foreign hegemony. Racially they know no distinctions now other than that they are all Asiatics. Spiritually also these people have not only awakened to a sense of their real virtues but also to the realization of the fact that the War of Greater East Asia is being fought mainly and purely for the survival and existence of the East Asiatic people as a whole. Appreciating the broad-based and noble intentions of Japan, they were not slow in falling in line with the grand ideal of Japan for common prosperity and common existence. Their realization and enthusiasm is so great and so unbounded that they have unanimously and unequivocally expressed their determination to go all out not only in building the Common Prosperity Region but also in the emancipation of the entire East Asiatic Continent.

The political structure of the units of Greater East Asia, of which Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo gave an outline at the Imperial Diet just after the outbreak of war, is almost completed and about to come into being with immediate effect. Burma, heading the other nations in East Asia, has already declared her independence to the world and she is now basking under the bright sun not only enjoying her sovereign rights but also placing herself in the enviable position of forming the bulwark on the Western front. The Philippines, which had been groaning under the iron rule of American domination until she was liberated, has realized her long-cherished desire of independence. The Indonesians in the various places of the Southern Region have been allowed to participate in administration of their lands according to their qualifications. The people of Java, who had long been cherishing the hopes to see better days, are now overjoyed at being allowed participation in administration of their land. Another region, the people of which are now privileged to enjoy participation in the administrative machinery, is Malai, and the Malaians are jubilant and elated over their elevation and they are deeply indebted to Japan. The inhabitants of North Borneo, who had been struggling for years, are not able to participate in local administration by the establishment of advisory organs. Though the Japanese Military Administration is still in existence in Java, North Borneo and Malai, the inhabitants of these regions are simultaneously allowed participation in administration. And this means their participation in administration, the object being to further strengthen the Military Administration by collaboration. In other words, the principle of the Japanese Government in allowing the people of these three regions to participate in administration is one and the same though they differ in practice. In Java there is more or less a centralized administration while in North Borneo a localized one. In Malai, on the other hand, there is no central council as in Java but local councils as in North Borneo and the difference is that the inhabitants of Malai are able to participate in administration as officials. Thus, the principle introduced by the Japanese Government is the same but the practice is different according to the abilities and cultural conditions of the respective peoples. Thus, the grand ideal of Hakko Ichiu, which means that every nation and every race are to be placed in their right sphere is seen materializing in reality.

Simultaneously with the political emancipation of the above regions, wholesale developments and large scale construction projects had been and are still being carried out. Put in a nutshell, the entire Southern Region is now thriving and breathing in an unsophisticated atmosphere not unmixed with a fervor which finds expression in gratitude and unreserved aid in the Sacred War.

World Peace

(From the Shanghai Times)

Anglo-American imperialism is an arch-enemy of world peace. It has thrown mankind into a world-wide armed conflict twice within the short space of three decades. This trend certainly must be checked. This is why the Axis Powers are now bending their total effort to win the war and liberate the whole world from the shackles of imperialism and plutocracy. For this purpose, all oppressed races and nations of the world should render every possible assistance in overthrowing Anglo-American world hegemony. So far as the military problen is concerned, Japan and Germany have the whole situation well in hand, and we may confidently look forward to the day when final victory is won and security and prosperity guaranteed for all nations alike. Meanwhile, it devolves upon us to accelerate the collapse of Anglo-American imperialism by further fortifying our common determination to fight to a finish as well as by doing our bit in enlightening all mankind regarding the sinister war aims of our enemy.

In order to be able to assist in the prosecution of the war in this respect, however, we should first endeavor to renovate our daily life both spiritually and materially so as to adapt ourselves completely to the new order of peace and justice for which the Axis Powers are now fighting. Unless we demonstrate by our personal examples how indomitably we are determined to secure peace and justice by ridding ourselves of Anglo-American influence, it will hardly be possible for us to enable the average American or Englishman, who is apparently ignorant of his country's real war aims, to realize the folly of his attempting unwittingly to antagonize the overwhelming force of the world's struggle for peace and prosperity.

Highly symbolic of all oppressed nations' aspirations and efforts for lasting peace and justice was the recent Greater East Asia Declaration, which, as the Spokesman of Japan's Board of Information aptly put it, was "a clear and concise statement of the common will and aims" of all the nations in this part of the world. Indeed, the five basic principles of Asia's reconstruction as announced in this historic document will hold good not only for Asia but also for the entire world, which will certainly be made safe for lasting peace and justice if mankind at large firmly stands by these principles and works like a single nation for "common prosperity and well-being, independence and harmony, enhancement of culture and economic development" as well as for "the abolition of racial discrimination, promotion of cultural intercourse and development of resources throughout the world."

These principles not only are "applicable to all mankind, regardless of time and space," as the said Spokesman asserted, but should also by all means be inculcated universally in the minds of all, both friend and foe alike. In fact, we Asiatics have not the slightest intention of monopolizing postwar peace and prosperity, as may be readily seen from the fifth of our proclaimed principles, which makes it unmistakably clear that "the countries of Greater East Asia will cultivate friendly relations with all countries of the world and work for the abolition of racial discrimination, promotion of cultural intercourse and opening of resources throughout the world and contribute thereby to the progress of mankind." These ideals should indeed be expounded at every opportunity, that we may renew our determination every day, or even every hour, to give our all in fighting for lasting peace and human progress.

Starvation Stalks Through India

(From The Syonan Sinbun)

While exacting every ounce of energy from Indians in India, the British overlords there are deliberately starving the Indians to death. Latest dispatches from reliable sources in India indicate that famine in India is worsening every day. Only recently, an American news agency reported from Calcutta that deaths from starvation have passed the 9,000 per week mark. In the face of this steadily worsening state of affairs, the British authorities have done nothing beyond indulging in mud-slinging, blaming one department or another for not having seen to it that famine would not occur. How heartless are the British overlords in India is made plain by the fact that Subhas Chandra Bose's offer of 100,000 tons of rice to relieve the famine-stricken in India remained unaccepted.

In this connection, it is interesting to note that A. N. Bose, General Secretary of Indian Association in Britain, told the press recently that, according to reliable figures, total deaths in India from starvation so far this year alone "are far in excess of the total anti-Axis war casualties on all fronts." And to date, be it noted, anti-Axis casualties have totalled something like 15,000,000. Fifteen million deaths in India from starvation within a year! But this figure is not at all preposterous, considering the fact that the British themselves have

(Continued on Page 3)

To Our Goal, With but One Heart and One Object!

Nippon Times
Evening

Fight It Out to the Last Man Till America and Britain Are Down and Out

No. 16,084 TOKYO, TUESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1944 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 8 Sen

278,000 People Offer Prayers at Ise Shrines In Greeting New Year

Two hundred and seventy-eight thousand people offered their earnest prayers for sure victory at the Grand Shrines of Ise during the first three days of the New Year. The worshippers at the Inner Shrines numbered some 117,000 and those at the Outer Shrines over 160,000, making a total of 278,000 in all. The number of worshippers on New Year's Eve and throughout the night registered more than 47,000. The total number of worshippers at the Grand Shrines of Ise during the year 1943 aggregated more than 3,122,000 for the Inner Shrines and 3,662,000 for the Outer Shrines, or a grand total of 6,784,000. In this number are included 3,319 foreign visitors, comprising the leaders from various regions of Greater East Asia and others. In the steady stream of multitudinous worshippers treading the pebbled paths of the sacred Shrines is reflected the fervent loyalty and patriotism of the Japanese nationals and it is also in part a revelation of Japan as a Divine Country.

INFLUENZA HITS U.S. AND BRITAIN

Dispatches from abroad reveal that malicious influenza epidemics are raging with violent fury in the United States and Britain. The number of victims well surpasses the 1,000,000 mark and in some districts the ratio of persons succumbing to the epidemic is one out of every ten. However, as the outbreak of influenza is a periodic occurrence engulfing the entire world we cannot stand aloof and regard the situation as confined alone to enemy countries.

The dreaded epidemic, gaining a foothold in America and England, is biding its time and may spread to all parts of the world. The development into pneumonia from influenza accounts for the comparatively large percentage of deaths among influenza victims.

According to reliable statistics, the first influenza epidemic seems to have broken out in the year 1387 and since that time 23 large epidemics have been recorded throughout the world. Of this number four epidemics, occurring in the year 1580, 1830, 1889 and 1918 have gripped the entire world.

In our country beginning with the first influenza outbreak in 1707, there have been 10 outbreaks, small and large, in consonance with outbreaks in other parts of the world. The ravages of the so-called Spanish influenza at the end of the First World War is still fresh in our minds. Statistics show that influenza epidemics occur every 25 or 30 years. Therefore, with the last outbreak in 1918 it is about time for the epidemic to burst out in one of its periodic rampages.

Signs are plainly obvious that this most unwelcome periodic visitor has already made its fearful appearance in the United States and England. In order to ward off the ominous visitation of the epidemic in our country, it behooves each individual to be physically fit and be fully prepared to combat any inroads by the dread disease as he would be prepared to meet the exigences of enemy air attacks.

Dr. Toyojiro Kodama has the following to say with respect to the periodic outbreak of influenza epidemics:

"The first historical record of influenza epidemic is found in Hippocrates writings, which describe the disease as prevalent in 413 B.C. Worldwide epidemics have occurred every 20 or 30 years. The 'Spanish flu' at the time of the last World War is one of the influenza outbreaks. It is about time for the epidemic to make its periodic appearance this year. We must be on guard for America and England are now in the inexorable grip of the disease. The people must not neglect their training to build up resistance against cold and, as influenza is a sickness specially prevalent in urban centers, city dwellers should take all preventive measures possible."

Turkish Head Says Policy Will Remain Unchanged

Special to the Nippon Times

ISTANBUL, January 3.—In his message to the people of Turkey on the occasion of the New Year, Premier Sukru Saracoglu said that Turkey has been spared the horrors of war because she was not afraid of war and because she was always prepared.

Continuing, the Premier declared that war almost always crushed those who were afraid of it. "Turkey," he stressed, "would continue her present political attitude also in the new year," he added.

Premier Saracoglu concluded his message by recalling Turkey's historical greatness and by paying tribute to the outstanding achievements of the young Turkish nation.

NEW YEAR FINDS U.S. IN TURMOIL

Internal Troubles Slacken War Effort; War Weariness Seen

Domei

LISBON, January 2.—As the Americans celebrated the third year since Pearl Harbor with the "wettest" celebration in history despite the shortage of liquor, a somber note was injected into the otherwise boisterous occasion by President Roosevelt who designated January 1 as national prayer day to gain "strength and guidance for the problems of widening welfare and for the responsibilities of increasing victories."

The United States entered the new year with a number of perplexing internal problems, the solutions of which have a grave bearing on the outcome of the anti-Axis struggle in which the nation is willynilly assuming the leading position. Surveying the outlook for the new year, the conservative Wall Street Journal declared, "War sacrifices for the American troops lie ahead with the imminent opening of the west European invasion and the intensification of the offensives elsewhere, but for the civilians the peak of the war sacrifices is passed and Washington has begun to worry about the war weariness in this country."

Reflecting the "Big Business" attitude, the Journal reports, "Resurgent Congress which has been rebelling against Roosevelt has been shaping the business future for the nation, the pattern of which is revealed by the Congressional defeat of the Administration's $10,000,000,000 tax bill and the Social Security program patterned after Great Britain's Beveridge Plan which is designed to guarantee the citizen's welfare from the cradle to old-age." The Journal added, "All this adds up to one thing—the American home front is rather disorderly."

Analyzing the above situation, Walter Lippman, noted political commentator, declared, "The underlying cause of this trouble on the home front is that we are applying one standard of morals, values, duties and rights to the men and women of the armed forces and a different standard to civilians. That's why we have strikes and threats of strikes in industry but stern discipline in the army and navy. That's why we have relentless pressure of groups and special interests about money—for higher or lower prices—while from the army and navy we expect and get service and sacrifice which is beyond price."

Discussing the responsibilities of

(Continued on Col. 3 P. 2)

AMERICA REVEALS MORE SHIPS LOST

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 2.—The United States Government is announcing bit by bit the great damage suffered in the Southwestern Pacific area.

According to Washington reports, the United States Navy Department announced that the destroyer, Perkins, of 1,465 tons, was sunk by collision on November 29 in the Southwestern Pacific waters, and also one coast defense ship was sunk by Japanese Forces on December 17, or two days after the landing of the American Forces on Cape Merkus, New Britain Island.

It is the usual method of the United States navy to announce ships sunk by Japanese Forces as having been lost in collision.

Navy Reveals Casualties

Domei

LISBON, January 2.—It is reported from Washington that the U.S. Navy Department announced on December 31, its casualties suffered since American entry into the war as aggregating 33,303 of which 14,390 are reported as dead, 6,265 wounded, 8,350 missing and 4,298 taken prisoners.

Building 2 Carriers

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 2.—The United States Navy Department announced today that to commemorate the fierce sea battle fought with the Japanese off Gilbert Islands, two aircraft carriers now under construction will be named Tarawa and Makin, according to Washington reports.

A WAR HANDSHAKE by Burmese Head of State and Prime Minister Ba Maw greets Gotaro Ogawa, new Supreme Adviser to the Government of Burma, on his recent arrival in Rangoon. (Above photo telephotoed from Fukuoka)

DIET TO EXTEND PENSION SYSTEM

With the object of giving employes of banks, offices and shops the same privileges as already accorded factory and mine workers, the Government has decided to submit to the present session of the Imperial Diet a bill for revising the Workers' Pension and Insurance Law. Thus, another notable measure will be adopted by the Government for the welfare of general office and factory workers.

The present Workers' Pension and Insurance Law applies only to male workers in factories, mines and transportation enterprises employing more than 10 workers. But, by the proposed revision of the Law, the Government intends to extend it to employes of banks, business firms and shops, given under the Law. That is to say, even female workers at factories, banks, firms and shops employing more than five persons, will enjoy the benefit of the law.

They will be paid insurance upon death or injury, and will be given a pension after long service. Under the revised law, all employes, from directors who receive salaries down to female workers, will receive benefit from the said law.

Workers in small factories, offices and shops employing less than five persons or employes of restaurants or amusement places may also join the system if they desire to do so.

The insurance premium rate, however, will be increased from 6.4 per cent of the monthly salary of the insured to 11 per cent. But the benefits received under the new system will be increased greatly. One-half of the premium will be paid by the employers.

At present, pensions paid to workers who retire after more than 20 years of service, at the age of more than 55 years of age, is one-fourth of the average annual salary, but under the revised law, it will be one-third. Then, those who are unable to work because of illness after paying the premium for more than three years will be given a pension of one-third of the average annual salary. The pension payment now covers a period of ten years, but with the proposed revision it will be paid for life.

Furthermore, under the new law, the pension will be paid immediately when the insured becomes unable to work, even if he only joined the insurance the day before, although at present payment is made only when the insurance premium has been paid for more than three years.

The insured who is called to the colors is exempt from paying the insurance premium. For the benefit of the insured female worker who desires to marry, an amount equal to six months' salary will be given when she marries. Noteworthy in this respect is the fact that she will receive the benefit even if she marries one year after retirement, provided she has worked in the firm for more than three years. Payment will also be made on child birth.

With the enforcement of the revised Pension and Insurance Law, the annual receipt of insurance premiums is expected to reach about ¥700,000,000, while at present it is only ¥200,000,000, thus, the new system will also serve to increase national savings.

BOLIVIA BACKED BY ARGENTINA

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 3.—The Government of Argentina formally recognized the new Government of Bolivia today.

Quits Committee

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 2.—Bolivian Ambassador to Uruguay, Valdes, today, lodged a strong protest with the Pan-American Defense Committee regarding the proposal made by Vice-President Alberto Guani of Uruguay which said that recognition of the new Government of Bolivia was still premature, and at the same time announced the withdrawal of Bolivia from the committee.

In the protest, the Bolivian Government is said to have pointed out that the Pan-American Defense Committee had hindered seriously the equality and right of self-determination of nations stipulated under international law, and also brought unjust pressure on small and weak nations of the American Continent.

Meanwhile, the Chilean Government is said to have rejected the resolution adopted by the Pan-American Defense Committee which urged that the nations of the American Continent would take concerted action in the event of a new government being formed in the American Continent, according to Montevideo reports.

"The Chilean Government had kept in touch with other nations regarding the new Bolivian Government even before the Uruguayan Vice-President made his proposal to the Pan-American Defense Committee," said Foreign Minister Joaquin Fernandez of Chile. "The Chilean Government will always act according to the Chilean Constitution concerning the settlement of diplomatic affairs and the decision of diplomatic step."

Thus, the declaration of Bolivia's withdrawal from the Pan-American Defense Committee and rejection of the Committee's resolution by the Chilean Government have further intensified the diplomatic situation respecting the new government of Bolivia.

Reviews Plane Activities

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 2.—Lieutenant-General Ira C. Eaker, Commander of the United States 8th Air Corps in England, announced today that in 1943 the 8th Air Corps dropped 55,000 tons of bombs on the European Continent, according to London reports.

During the past two days, 1,500 United States planes took part in air raids on Europe every day and more than one-half of the number was four motored heavy bombers, he also announced.

Brazil Airmen for Front

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 3.—The first unit of the Brazilian air forces to be dispatched to the front left today for an undisclosed destination, according to reports from Rio de Janeiro.

BITTER BATTLES ON DNIEPER LINE

Elastic Defense of Germans Effective Against Offensives

Domei

LISBON, January 3.—Fighting under unfavorable weather conditions, German legions northwest of Zhitomir bore the brunt of heavy winter fighting, stemming Soviet counter-attacks concentrated in the area southwest of Kiev with strategy termed by the German authorities as "elastic defense."

The quiet prevailing in the lower reaches of the Dnieper River contrasted sharply with the gravity of fighting in the region west of the middle reaches of the Dnieper where the Soviet winter offensive, which opened up on Christmas Day, is increasing in intensity, and which was featured in the last few days by a break-through northwest of Zhitomir.

Informed German quarters on Monday stated that the Soviets gained ground northwest of Zhitomir "but have made no progress south and southwest of the town." They also reported heavy fighting with strong Soviet forces in all sectors in the Zhitomir area.

Soviet spearheads into the German forces' "elastic defense" line were noted by German sources as pointing from Korosten, some 80 kilometers directly north of Zhitomir toward Novograd, southwest of Korosten, with the focal point of the triangular base at Volynsk.

The second wedge points from Zhitomir, while the third spear-head is moving southeast from Nerdichev, 35 kilometers south of Zhitomir toward the town of Kazatin.

In this connection, German quarters declared frankly, "It is almost surprising that the Soviets, despite these efforts, failed to effect a large-scale operative break-through."

General weather conditions on the Eastern Front this year contrast sharply with the previous year, with only slight frost and snow reported today. This compares with 30 to 50 degrees of frost in previous years. Furthermore, German soldiers are thoroughly accustomed to the Russian winter now.

From other sectors on the Eastern Front dispatches reported that fighting has "notably diminished" in the Nikopol sector and southwest of Dniepropetrovsk in the southern area. Only slight local attacks by the Soviets took place, according to German reports.

A report from the South Italian front says, "the day was quiet" with German bombers and fighters in a night attack on the enemy supply base of Augusta, Sicily, hitting a medium-sized freighter and supply dumps.

Meanwhile, anti-Axis forces effected "cloud bombing" on Berlin taking the advantage of the cover of clouds in their attacks on residential quarters. In this connection, anti-Axis quarters asserted that 1,000 tons of bombs were dropped on Berlin by R.A.F. forces composed of Lancasters, Halifaxes and Mosquitoes.

Roosevelt Is Flayed By Wendell Willkie

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 2.—Scathingly denouncing President Roosevelt's bungling misgovernment, both politically and diplomatically, Republican leader, Wendell Willkie, recently declared in the New York Times that "Premier Stalin today holds tremendous sway in world politics."

Willkie declared that, today, President Roosevelt has completely forfeited his leadership in the United States, morally, economically and politically. Criticizing the President's passive attitude, Willkie went on to state that the President had lacked much in his recent participations in the Moscow, Teheran, and Cairo conferences. He attacked President Roosevelt for clumsily permitting to slip through his fingers a perfect opportunity to solidify America's leadership in the world, both politically and economically.

"Only a fool now would place much expectations on the future activities of President Roosevelt or Prime Minister Churchill," the Republican leader bitterly lamented. "Premier Stalin now holds a most prominent position in world politics, and moreover, in connection with the postwar territorial problems, his views are held in high respect," Wilkie declared.

Strong Reich Defense in Europe Fully Prepared to Repel Invasion

By SUSUMU EJIRI
Domei Correspondent

BERLIN, January 3.—The war situation in Europe parallels the situation in East Asia with the decisive stage having been reached wherein the anti-Axis is depending on productive strength in their large-scale attempts to recapture lost territories.

German military authorities while acknowledging the graveness of the war situation on the European Front are fully prepared to meet any attempts of the enemy landing on Western Europe. Moreover, with the anti-Axis hopes of occupying the Balkans with Turkey's participation, in the war on their side becoming dim as well as the unsatisfactory progress in the Italian Front and the Soviet insistence of the second front, the British strategy of continuing attacks from the Mediterranean will probably have to be replaced by a new strategy of large-scale attacks on Western Europe.

However, before attempting this move, the British and Americans after concentrating on bombing of factories and transportation facilities within Germany as well as in German occupied areas and finally on shore defense zones will probably attempt to effect landing on France at a point near the English Channel.

Air raids currently being undertaken on Germany appear to be preparatory steps. However, Chancellor Adolf Hitler in his New Year's message has made it clear that Germany is fully prepared against such attempts. In preparation for the enemy's strategy, Chancellor Hitler for three years had undertaken the construction of strong positions in Europe and has avoided unnecessary exhaustion of the Reich's armed strength by shortening the fighting line at the Eastern Front.

The British and American forces upon attempting landing operations will realize the actual strength of Germany's position in Europe. The Fuehrer has voiced full conviction that Germany with its strong positions in Europe and its united people behind the nation, will be ready to meet the enemy's attempts any moment.

OVER 237 VESSELS CLAIMED BY REICH

Domei

BERLIN, January 1.—More than 237 enemy war vessels were either sunk or damaged during 1943 by the German navy in its operations against the Anglo-American navy, the Fuehrer's Headquarters announced today.

During the past year, the Reich navy sank one aircraft carrier, six cruisers, 63 destroyers, 18 submarines, three corvettes, 56 torpedo boats, 15 other war vessels and several midget submarines. Those damaged included five enemy cruisers, 10 destroyers and more than 60 torpedo boats.

In its operations against the Anglo-American merchant fleet, the German navy sank in the course of 1943 a total of 607 merchant ships aggregating 3,784,500 tons. The majority of this tonnage was sunk by German submarines which accounted for 593 ships totaling 3,728,000 tons. Furthermore, 105 enemy merchantmen were torpedoed whereof a large number of these ships are considered to have been sunk.

201 Enemy Planes Downed

Domei

BERLIN, January 2.—German forces shot down 201 anti-Axis planes on the Italian front during December in aerial battles and by anti-aircraft artillery, German military authorities announced today.

Roosevelt Still Sick; Seeing Solons Doubtful

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 3.—The following announcement was made today with regard to President Roosevelt's condition by Secretary Stephen Early, according to Washington reports

"Although still confined to bed, President Roosevelt's condition is most favorable. It is doubtful, however, if the President will recover sufficiently from his illness to send his general message to Congress, which is scheduled for next week."

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 2.—Though his fever has gone down, President Roosevelt is still advised by his physicians to remain in bed, according to Washington reports.

From his sick bed, the President broadcast to the entire American public on New Year's Day urging them to pledge for cooperation to gain the final victory.

British Farms Lack Labor

Domei

LISBON, January 1.—Reflecting the serious labor shortage in Britain, the Daily Telegraph reported that the British agriculture urgently needs thousands of workmen.

The Journal said milkers and milkmaids are most urgently wanted adding that British agricultural unions demand the resumption of drafting women which was discontinued when 75,000 female workers had been drafted up till July 1943. It also stated that the Ministry of Labor would gladly help the farmers but requirements for the war industry rank first.

REICH WAR HEADS SEEN CONFIDENT

Domei

BERLIN, January 1.—His firm trust in the courage and devotion of his forces was reiterated today by Grand Marshal Hermann Goering, German Air Minister, in his New Year's message to the officers and men of the Luftwaffe.

The gist of Grand Marshal Goering's address follows: "I believe firmly that you will never betray the trust I hold in your courage and undying loyalty. Our lives are the sacred heritage of the numerous heroes who have fallen for the Fatherland. We welcome the new year with unlimited trust in the magnificent national strength of Germany, unshakable faith, and a feeling of responsibility for the defense of European culture. Our future is clear. We ask Providence to be good to our forces. Heil Hitler!"

Must Follow Fuehrer

Domei

BERLIN, January 1.—The German Navy will follow the orders of Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler with body and soul and drive forward with the will and strength of steel toward victory, Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz, Commander-in-Chief of the German Navy declared today in his New Year's message to the officers and men of the German Navy.

Grand Admiral Doenitz declared, in substance, as follows:

"The year 1943 was called the year of steel. In that year the German people gained a hardness hitherto unprecedented in history. This year will indeed be the year in which the German people will advance only with a strength of steel no matter what obstacles they may encounter.

"United in the will for victory and with an unshakable faith we will fight through for the existence and defense of the German people. Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler has indicated the way and the goal toward which the German people are to advance. Let us follow the Fuehrer's orders with body and soul and build a magnificent future. Heil Hitler!"

31 R.A.F. Planes Downed In Berlin Terror Raid

Domei

BERLIN, January 3.—British air forces raided Berlin last night and dropped high-efficiency bombs on residential quarters of the city, but German night fighter planes and anti-aircraft artillery shot down 31 of enemy planes.

Domei

LISBON, January 3.—The British Air Ministry announced today that British bomber plane units raided Berlin last night and dropped more than 1,000 tons of bombs, but lost 28 planes.

Stalin Is Generalissimo

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 3.—Field Marshal Josef Stalin has assumed the title of Generalissimo of the Soviet Union under date of January 1, according to a Moscow dispatch to the Afton-Tigningen.

RABAUL RAIDERS SUFFER HEAVILY

More Than One-Third Of Enemy Planes Are Smashed by Japanese

Completely ignoring their stupendous losses written in blood and material, the American forces have carried out repeated raids on our powerful bases at Rabaul and Kavieng in their frantic efforts to support their landed men on Cape Merkus and Cape Gloucester and to establish landing fields at these bases.

Even entering the new year, on January 2, the enemy with formations of 70 and 40 planes came attacking our positions at Rabaul. Therefore, since the enemy's landing on Cape Merkus on December 15, the number of enemy planes attacking Rabaul have totaled approximately 629 planes. However, our intrepid Wild Eagles have literally swept them out from the sky as soon as they appeared, shooting down 201—a spectacular feat of accounting for 33.5 per cent of the attackers. In contrast to this tremendous blow dealt the enemy, our losses have been only 31 planes. The following data gives the detailed figures of each day's results:

		Number of Attackers	Number of enemy shot down	Our loss
Dec.	17	40	18	2
	19	84	8	2
	20 (App.)	15	0	0
	23	75	24	6
	24	135	58	6
	25	70	20	3
	27	50	23	6
	28	50	31	3
Jan.	1	70	9	0
	2	40	10	3
Total	(App.)	629	201	31

Moreover, on December 25, 120 enemy planes came attacking Kavieng, but our Land Batteries accounted for three of them. And on January 1, of the 106 attackers, 24 were immediately shot down. Our battle results were comparatively small on December 25 due to the fact that only our Land Batteries met the enemy raiders.

No New Year at Front

The first Imperial Headquarters' announcement of the year which concerns the South Pacific area indicates the seriousness of the situation and there is literally "no New Year on the front." In the three days from December 31 to January 2, about 240 enemy planes were intercepted and fought over the southern front.

Having forced through one operation after another in its move northward, the enemy finally reached the island of Bougainville and on December 15 further landed on the south side of the island of New Britain near Cape Merkus.

On December 26 the enemy also gained a foothold on the north side of the island at Borgen Bay. Attempting to work together with the units in the eastern tip of New Guinea and to smash the strategic Japanese inner South Seas by breaking through the Japanese lines in the Bismarck Islands, the enemy is intensifying its persistent and concentrated bombing of Rabaul.

The enemy objective lies in establishing a bridgehead from which to break through the center of the strategic Japanese lines in the South.

The actual strategic setup, however, is one in which the enemy is forced to maintain the exceedingly long supply and operational lines. In contrast to this the Japanese Forces are able to meet the enemy in any position they want, having Rabaul as their powerful base.

Judging, however, from the types of enemy planes coming over, it is found that the greater number of its planes are still ship-based planes. The reason for this, it is believed, is because the situation is such that the operational spheres of the Japanese and enemy fighters now overlap each other and the enemy is setting off its ship-based planes from bases close by.

Turkish Envoy Sees Inonu

Domei

ISTANBUL, January 2.—Turkish Ambassador to London, Rauf Orbay, returned to Ankara on December 30 and immediately conferred with President Ismet Inonu, according to reports from the Turkish capital. The Ambassador is expected to remain in Ankara only a few days before returning to London.

INDONESIANS SEE BRIGHT FUTURE

Dr. Ir. Soekarno, Chairman of the Java Central Administrative Council, who visited Japan last year, in an open letter to the Japanese received here on January 2 declared that the establishment of the Central Administrative Council permitting the participation of the Indonesians in administrative activities and the defense volunteer army constituted the two most important events in 1943, according Domei. He emphasized that 1943 was a period of rehabilitation for Java.

A gist of his message follows:

"1943, being an epoch-making year for all East Asiatic peoples including the Indonesians, saw the complete emancipation of Java from Dutch despotism and the subsequent construction of a new Java and the ushering in of a new year of hope. Meanwhile, we must expect that Java will be involved in intensive battle this year.

"It is recalled that two years ago today, the Pacific war was already raging, but had not yet spread to Indonesia. At that time, European imperialism held sway over our native land and the Indonesians were yearning for the arrival of Japanese troops, who would free the Indonesians from the clutches of European tyranny. God granted our earnest wishes, and in February of the same year, the war spread to Indonesia.

"At dawn of January 3, Japanese troops like avenging angels landed on the island of Java. Then on August 3, a day forever to be remembered by the 70-million Indonesians under the former Dutch rule, European tyranny which had continued to exploit the Indonesians for 350 years collapsed in face of the of the Japanese troops and a period of glorious reconstruction followed.

"Two events, namely, the realization of Japanese Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo's declaration to permit Indonesians to participate in the administration of this region, and the establishment of our own defense army, graphically demonstrate the relationship of mutual faith and trust between the Japanese and Indonesians.

"Our sentiments toward Japan transcend mere collaboration with our supporters and embody the spirit of 'survive or perish' with Japan as well as other East Asiatic peoples."

Nippon Ship Rescues 3 Annamese Fishermen Drifting Helplessly Off Indo-China Coast

Domei

SAIGON, January 3.—Benevolence and goodwill which are reputed as marking Japanese national character were once again displayed when recently three Annamese fishermen found drifting in the waters off the southern coast of French Indo-China were rescued by crew members of a certain Japanese ship and sent back here from Hongkong on board a boat specially provided for the unfortunate sufferers.

It was on September 26 that the crew of the XX Maru which was sailing off a southern French Indo-China coast on a very important mission found three men helplessly drifting near the ship's course.

The vessel was on a grave mission and no moment should have been spared before she reached her assigned destination but the captain of the ship resolutely ordered his men to rescue the unfortunate souls. The crew members lost no time in lowering a life-boat and hurriedly proceeded to where the three men were swimming, who were found to be Annamese fishermen. They were given special medical care on the XX Maru.

The difference of language was no barrier for them to appreciate the benevolence displayed by the Japanese seamen. A few days later, the ship reached Hongkong and the three fishermen were handed over to the care of the local authorities, who were also kind to them.

All Japanese they met looked like Gods, the rescued Annamese fishermen later confessed. They awaited for a ship for Saigon but no adequate vessel would sail from Hongkong to carry them to their native land. Then, the Port Affairs Bureau of the Hongkong Government-General was kind enough to provide a special vessel to carry the sufferers to Saigon.

"The Japanese are real leaders of us East Asiatics," declared the three Annamese when they safely arrived here. "We will devote our lives to cooperate with them," they said with a deep sense of gratitude.

JADE STONE VITAL TO CHINA'S TRADE

For over two centuries, curios have played a remarkable role in China's foreign trade. However, only a part of what was exported is recorded in official custom returns for there have always been thousands of little trinkets, rings and ornaments which travellers took with them and many among these were purchases to the custom officers of their own countries, according to an article appearing in the Times Week of Shanghai.

They carried their precious little goods hidden in their huge trunks or simply in their pockets, and what they were carrying with such secrecy sometimes was more valuable than all the other contents of their luggage. Most of the curios which in such clandestine ways left China were made from one of East Asia's most beautiful stones—jade.

There is something about jade that in the eyes of Occidentals makes it essentially Oriental. Chinese literature and mythology are replete with references to the Jade Emperor, the Jade Palace, the Jade Gate, the Jade Maiden and a hundred other such, and it is thus neither difficult to understand why the Chinese are so fond of jade nor why the Occidentals consider it as something very typically Chinese. There are many Chinese who prize the rarer specimens of green jade even more highly than do Occidentals the emerald, and most highly prized is a vivid green variety which in the eyes of genuine Chinese jade lovers "closely resembles the variant radiance of springtime."

Is Burmese Origin

This finest, highly translucent jade, however, is not of Chinese but Burmese origin, and is found in the form of boulders in the tributaries of the Irrawady River, and is also mined, the former variety generally being considered superior to the latter. The stone's value depends on its color and more especially on the luster of the emerald green which, however, occurs only in irregularly distributed spots through the white or grayish matrix. But while beautiful stones are highly prized, an ordinary jade stone is of comparatively little value except when it is worked into something ornamental. Then its commercial value may no longer depend on the quality of the stone but entirely on the dexterity of the designer and the art of the craftsman.

Canton during the last decades of the Manchu Dynasty became the most famous center of jade trade, although it was Peking where the ladies of the Court were still buying extraordinarily expensive pieces. What they paid for such pieces was big money, no doubt, but it was nothing compared with what two or three centuries ago the Court used to pay for beautiful jade. And with the change of from a monarchical to a republican form of government, both jade artists and jade traders were eager to find new buyers of valuable products; they hoped to find them abroad, and Canton and Shanghai became the centers of trade.

During the limited buying season for crude jade stone the jade cutters, chiefly Cantonese, in pre-war times used to travel to Burma and there to purchase their supplies; blocks offered for sale on jade auctions may range from a few ounces to nearly a ton, and usually there was spirited bargaining: while the Burmese sellers called the Cantonese cutters a crowd of Doubting Thomases, the Cantonese claimed that many a green eye discovered in a jade block had proved to be a misleading piece of evidence; that green eyes do not necessary mean a green vein, they said; and so the bargaining went on and on.

Burmese jade was expensive as can be seen from the following comparison: of the nearly 30,000 kilograms of jade stone imported into China in 1939, about 25,800 kilograms came from Burma, their value aggregating 28,600 gold units (a theoretical currency for custom purposes), while about 13,500 kilograms imported from other sources aggregated only around 9,000 gold units. Such cheap material is delivered to minor workshops, for if something is spoiled the loss is not, at any rate, heavy. Furthermore, there were special markets for such cheap ornaments; some tourists coming to Shanghai bought them by the dozen, and there were stores in the South Seas and in the "China Towns" of Occidental cities requiring quite considerable quantities of cheap "jade" trinkets. In fact, most of the cheap "jade" is not "jadeite" or true jade, but nephrite, its closest relative.

Old-Fashioned Work

Jade cutters do not maintain workshops but let out the carving, drilling and polishing to contractors to whom they may also advance the necessary funds. Skilled artisans are paid by piecework, and although their payment is meager, they are happy artists, sometimes producing wonderful pieces for which foreign markets paid enormous prices. The equipment, including a diamond drill worked by hand, is still of the same kind as used by their forefathers, but there have been some improvements by which the work has been rendered easier. In carborundum, invented some decades ago, the jade industry has received an abrasive far superior to any materials ever used before, and although this chemical must be imported, jade experts agree that the carvers are now able to produce finer work than was possible with inferior domestic abrasives.

Introduction of a modern chemical, however, does not mean that the methods have changed in general, or that in recent years something similar to factory production has been applied. Nothing has changed. Good and expensive pieces are still carved by experienced artists and cheap variety by unskilled people or apprentices; there is no evidence of any departure from the slow, tedious handicraft methods which have been obtained for centuries.

Nor have the ornaments changed, a fact that has not always favored the trade, for many of the buyers abroad, probably even the overwhelming majority, are unfamiliar with Chinese symbolism, and business would doubtless be better if the ornaments would be comprehensible to foreign buyers. On the other hand, however, this might easily result in a swift decadence of the whole art, and the typical Chinese character of jade would be lost: the mysterious something that makes jade so Oriental might disappear. As a matter of fact, the demand for jade jewellery prior to the outbreak of war had increased rather than decreased, not only in China itself but—in spite of the abovementioned handicap—also on foreign markets. Museums and private collectors, of course, are prone to insist on genuine antique pieces, but ordinary buyers are mostly satisfied with the far cheaper modern workmanship. And there have been years when jade was the great fashion and earrings, along with other paraphernalia displayed by "ladies of society," were all made from genuine, expensive jade. In those years jade played the greatest role of all Chinese exported curios, and there is a good chance that the trade may again see a similar boom.

It cannot be said that there has been a general decline in the craftsmanship of China's jade manufacturers. On the contrary, shortly before the outbreak of the current war it became obvious that some of the jade pieces shown abroad had made a very deep impression on all visitors of various private and official exhibitions even when the stones used were not of great value. It was the finished product that presented an excellent example of modern jade craftsmanship and was an eloquent testimonial to the fact that handicraft in China still contributes to the wonderful treasure house of art objects which this country has given to the world. Nothing has changed in this respect. The big quantities of cheap export articles, at any rate, have not altered the genuine artistic spirit of those artisans who continue to work in the same style and with the same ardor as did their forefathers.

New Year Finds U.S. in Turmoil

(Continued from Page 1)

the Americans in 1944, Raymond Clapper, another widely followed columnist, observes, "Not since the Civil War have we had an election in wartime and it will be a severe trial for our democracy. Never have we had such highly organized pressure groups badgering Congress for special favors. There are severe race tensions. We cannot pretend that they do not exist . . . . we are in danger of over-indulgence, refusing to put ourselves through the discipline needed to survive or even check inflation—as strike threats on railroads, in steel and the fight against price control suggests.'

Americans Are Warned

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 2.—Elmer Davis, chief of the United States Office of War Information, on Saturday delivered a radio broadcast in which he warned the American people against over-optimism.

"Most of the Americans think," he said, "that because we are winning battles we will be able to score victory in the war. That is a big mistake. America will go into the stage of greatest crisis in the year 1944."

Probably thinking that his warning had been too severe, Davis next added, however, that if the people worked together and contributed toward the war effort "the war in Europe might be ended during the year." Turning then to the German-Soviet War, Davis warned against any over-evaluation of the Red Army's recapture of Zhitomir and declared, "It is wrong to take an exaggerated view of the significance of the recovery of Zhitomir and suppose that the Soviets will win the war on their own strength, without American aid. That is asking too much. If America, Britain, the Soviet Union and France do not work together on the various fronts and together deal with the Germans, the future of the war allows for no optimism."

Uruguayan Stevedores Strike

Domei

MONTEVIDEO, January 1.—Two thousand dock workers here went on strike demanding an increase of their wages. The strikers chose the time when three ships were waiting in the harbor to unload their cargoes of coal.

South Celebes Pushes Waterway Project

Domei

MACASSAR, January 3.—Complete irrigation facilities will be available to farmers in the Penthain district in southern Celebes with the completion of a waterway at Elenelen.

It is recalled that under the former Dutch rule a similar irrigation canal was started only to be suspended when workers struck a huge rock.

The present work, undertaken by the Japanese Military Administration, was started early in December with the close cooperation of the local inhabitants. The project is expected to be completed by March.

NEW OFFICE SET BY INDIANS HERE

The Central Office of the Indian Independence League (Nippon Territorial Committee) was formally inaugurated at its new premises at No. 5, Tameike, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo, on January 1. The meeting was attended by Indian members from Tokyo and Yokohama and representatives from Osaka and Kobe branches.

Present on the occasion was Rash Behari Bose, Supreme Adviser to the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, who gave an inspiring message to the audience, exhorting the members to offer all and every form of sacrifice as India's supreme hour of trial was near at hand.

The members re-affirmed their pledge to carry on the fight for freedom at whatever sacrifice under command of Nethaji Subhas Chandra Bose, until the goal is achieved and India is set free from British shackles.

Rama Murti, Chairman of the Nippon Territorial Committee of the League, spoke on the significance of the inauguration of the new office, and outlined the program of work it had before it, as instructed and ordered by Nethaji Bose, which he pointed out was the bounded duty of every member to carry out to the full satisfaction of the Leader.

With "total mobilization" as their slogan, Indians in Japan are determined to march forward, together with the rest of their countrymen in East Asia toward their goal during the current year, declared Mr. Murti in conclusion.

The following is the personnel of the Nippon Territorial Committee of the League: M. Rama Murti, Chairman; G. Ramchand, Secretary; D. I. Mahtani, Treasurer; and D. C. Gupta, S. Manghanmal, B. D. Bhagat, V. J. Patel, D. Gulabrai, S. N. Sen, members of the Committee.

Portugal Seizes U.S. Plane

Domei

LISBON, January 2.—One United States B-24 bomber made a forced landing on the Lisbon airfield of Portello. The aircraft had visible marks indicating that it had been hit by shots. The plane was confiscated and the crew of five men were interned.

It is recalled that within the past 15 months ever since the new airfield has been in operation, this is the 25th Anglo-American plane to make a forced landing on this particular field.

U.S. Warship Explodes

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 3.—One United States destroyer exploded and sank at a point six nautical miles northeast of Sandy Hook, New Jersey, today, and it is learned up to the present that 163 members of the crew including 108 injured were saved, the United States Navy Department announced today. The number of dead has not yet been made public, according to Washington reports.

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Former King of Rumania Plans to Head Puppets

Domei

MOSCOW, January 2.—Carlo II, former King of Rumania, who left his country in 1940 and is now in Mexico, is scheming to become the formal representative of the refugee Rumanian regime. In this connection the Soviet paper, War and Working Class, in its recent issue, severely attacked the former Ruler's attempt to return to power as follows:

"The attempt of Carlo II and his followers to re-establish a 'free Rumanian regime' to replace the present Government headed by Premier Ion Antonescu will not succeed. Pitiful disillusion awaits them. Carlo II, urged by others, is dreaming of the day when he will regain his former territory, like the hero in an operetta. The responsibility for Rumania's present condition rests upon his shoulders. Realizing the recent changed situation, he at once gave up the management of the night club trust in Mexico and is now planning to appear in a new but pitiful role."

Return Mission Is Set By Lebanon for Cairo

Domei

ISTANBUL, January 3.—To return the visit of the mission sent by King Faruk I of Egypt, President Bishara Chury of Lebanon has decided to dispatch a mission headed by Premier Ria Es-Solh to Cairo, according to Beirut reports.

The Lebanese mission will convey a personal letter of President Chury to King Faruk, and is expected to arrive at Cairo on January 4. The mission will discuss the question of unifying all Arabians, with the leaders of the Egyptian Government.

Minimum Wage Stressed By Murray, CIO Chief

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 3.—The Congress of Industrial Organization will support in the coming Presidential election only the candidate who agrees to a plan for guaranteeing a minimum wage for all the industrial workers of the United States, declared Philipp Murray, Chairman of the Congress today, according to Washington reports.

"The Policy Committee of the CIO has already commenced activity for adopting the minimum wage guarantee system," he further said. "The iron and steel workers belonging to the Congress asked for a wage raise of 17 cents, he continued, adding, that is nothing but their demand for a minimum wage."

Montgomery Takes Post

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 3.—General Sir Bernard Montgomery arrived at London today to take up his post as Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in the anti-Axis European invasion forces, according to London reports.

Minister Gai Resigns

Domei

ROME, January 2.—It has been revealed that the Italian Minister of Economic Affairs, Silvio Gai, has tendered his resignation due to ill health. As his successor, Premier Mussolini has appointed Angelo Parchi.

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Overseas Chinese Play Vital Role In Rehabilitation Work in Malai

Appreciating Japan's New Policy Toward China, Many Participating in Various Industries to Rebuild New Order for Greater Asia

Under Japanese administration, overseas Chinese in Malai are giving all-out cooperation not only in rehabilitation work, which is well-nigh completed, but in the development of agriculture and industry, the aim being the attainment of self-sufficiency, declared Lim Chong-pang, member of the Council of the Overseas Chinese Association of Shonan, according to the Syonan Sinbun.

"Overseas Chinese in Malai are spurred to greater efforts by the epochal events which have occurred in China, since the vigorous adoption by Japan of a new policy aiming at helping China to grow into full nationhood, and exist on terms of equality with the other nations of the world," Mr. Lim said.

"The retrocession of concessions," he added, "the abolition of extraterritoriality and the consequent assumption of full sovereignty by China, have all had a marked effect on overseas Chinese. With the turn of events in the War of Greater East Asia in general and in New China in particular, the Chinese in Malai have acquired a political consciousness which augurs well for the Chinese nation as a whole, and of course for all those responsible for the rapid growth of New China into a first-rate Power.

"Hardly a day passes without the Chinese in Malai reading news of the various steps taken by Japan to help New China in accordance with her new policy. The result is that the Chinese in Malai are doing everything they possibly can to give assistance to the authorities as and when such aid is required, if only out of gratitude for the help New China is receiving from Japan —help which has, at last, freed China from the disgrace foisted upon her by extraterritoriality and from the fetters of unequal treaties.

Truly Remarkable

"So we see in New Malai today, the Chinese participating in all work of major importance. Not out of gratitude alone, however, has this state of affairs come about; the Chinese are giving every assistance required of them in the knowledge that their own community stands to benefit most from economic stability and industrial development, since the Chinese form the vast majority of the population.

"It did not take long after the advent of Nippon administration for the Chinese in Malai to settle down to the all-important task of reviving trade, and today the briskness of trade is a tribute to the sincerity of Chinese efforts. This, despite the curtailment of imports consequent upon the severance of ties with pre-war sources of supplies, is truly remarkable, for it reflects ingenuity and inventiveness.

"Perhaps no better instance of this ingenuity and inventiveness can be cited than that which manifests itself in the many industries that have come into existence in New Malai, ranging from small-scale cottage industries to major manufacturing enterprises with which the Chinese are closely associated. These industries are supplying New Malai with articles which had in the past to be imported.

"In the field of agriculture, the Chinese can be said to be the backbone of Malai just as, by sheer force of preponderance from the population point of view alone, they occupy a most important place in Malai economy and finance. Studded over the Malaian hinterlands are Chinese homesteads, each with its two-acre, five-acre or even bigger farm fully planted with food crops, which ensure an abundance of produce, and which, save for drought that is beyond human control, make shortages out of the question.

Sound Finances

"The wide range of food to be had in the many restaurants in New Malai is due largely to the efforts, consistently encouraged by the authorities, to make New Malai self-sufficient in foodstuffs. The fact that there are now more restaurants and eating houses in New Malai than even before testifies to the giant strides made toward the goal of food self-sufficiency.

"Closely associated as they are with Malai's agriculture it is only natural that the Chinese should play an important role in the country's finance. The fact that Chinese banks in Malai within a year or so of their reopening have been able to make available to clients 100 per cent of cash balances standing to their credit when war ended here indicates the progress of the Chinese financially.

"It also reflects the sound financial position of New Malai, since the Chinese form practically 80 per cent of the whole population.

"But finance, agriculture and industry do not constitute the only interests of the Chinese. In full cooperation with the authorities the Chinese are contributing substantially to the improvement of social conditions.

"Nor is this all. The Chinese in Shonan have donated a warplane for the defense of the island, while the Chinese elsewhere in Malai are likewise donating to the cost of aircraft to consolidate the country's air defense.

Close Liaison

"Throughout Malai, Overseas Chinese Associations exist to take care of the interests of the Chinese, to maintain close liaison with the authorities and to give the fullest possible cooperation in all there is to be done. Chinese labor is playing a vital part in construction and reconstruction projects, and what has been achieved in this direction reflects much credit on the Chinese.

"Everything is being done by the Chinese in Malai so that not only they but all other fellow-citizens will enjoy the benefits of a return to conditions as closely approximating normalcy as possible, bearing in mind that war is still being waged, although many thousands of miles from the shores of Malai.

"Today, brisk trade, thriving industries, productive agriculture, almost endless traffic on main roads and railway lines, packed places of amusement, are all evidence of the prevalence of normal conditions in New Malai.

"And the Chinese are glad they have contributed in no small measure to a return to these almost peace-time conditions."

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